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SOVIET, U.S POSITIONS AT GENEVA TALKS REVIEWED

LD310254 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Commentary by Moscow radio observer Vladimir Kazanskiy]

[Text] In Geneva there has been another meeting at the Soviet-American talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe. The Geneva talks concern the problems vitally important for the whole world, in particular Europe. The European Continent is actually bristling with nuclear weapons. The United States alone has deployed there some 6,000 nuclear warheads.

The Soviet side proceeds from the assumption that at the talks in Geneva it will be possible next year to create a basis for an agreement on arms control. At the same time, as President Brezhnev stressed in his recent interview with the NBC, the key to the success of the talks is the observance by both sides of the principle of equality and equal security, the principle that must never be violated.

Now what is the attitude adopted by the American side? Speaking at the National Press Club in Washington last month, President Reagan expressed readiness to give up the planned deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe, provided the USSR dismantled the SS-20, SS-4 and SS-5 missiles it has. Even to any layman it is clear that such an exchange of nonexistent weapons for those that have been in service for many years and have been modernized only recently means providing one-sided advantages to the United States. This U.S. proposal is aimed at upsetting the strategic parity in Europe, repeatedly recognized by the West, by such a prestigious institution as the London Institute of Strategic Studies for one.

The Soviet Union is convinced that it is not the upsetting but the preservation of the existing parity in Europe and the subsequent reduction of arms that would really be in the interests of both the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and the United States and its West European allies. The Soviet Union is for a radical reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe. We are prepared to reduce these weapons not by dozens but by hundreds of units. President Brezhnev made it clear during his visit to West Germany last month that eventually we would like to see Europe free of nuclear weapons, both intermediate and tactical. That would be a real zero option, fair to all. That is the Soviet delegation's position at the talks in Geneva. In many ways it will depend on their outcome whether the threat of nuclear war diminshes or grows. This dilemma is facing not only Europe but the entire world.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS NEW U.S. CHALLENGE TO W. EUROPE

LD301456 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 30 Dec 81

["The USA Preparing for Chemical Warfare in Europe -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Dec, TASS -- The Reagan administration challenges the West European peoples again: It is going to deploy, apart from medium-range nuclear missiles, new stockpiles of chemical weapons in Western Europe. As a REUTER correspondent was told in Washington by Assistant Deputy Army Secretary Amoretta Hoeber, the Pentagon is planning to establish on American bases in Britain a huge arsenal of binary nerve gas bombs "in the events of chemical war in Europe."

In the opinion of specialists, chief victims of chemical warfare will be civilians. Just as in case of the use of a neutron bomb, binary gas kills all living things while leaving intact material values and property, as is wanted by American imperialism.

Protest demonstrations against the plans for the deployment of American Pershing II and cruise missiles are still held in Europe and the shock caused by President Reagan's statement on the admissibility of the USA waging a "limited nuclear war" in Europe has not yet worn off. As is shown by the new provocative plans of the Pentagon, American politicians have evidently set themselves the aim of stuffing the European Continent with the most barbarous weapons of mass annihilation and achieving their political, hegemonistic aims by playing with the destinies of the European peoples.

It is evidently only in creating a situation of confrontation, aggravating tension and heating up the situation to critical point that the Washington leaders evidently see their role in European affairs. The U.S. administration is not interested in stability in Europe, in the prospects of intra-European cooperation or just peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The rulers of Washington, blinded by anti-Sovietism and their hatred of everything that stands in the way of expansion and hegemonism, are prepared to lead into trouble even their closest allies. The stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction in Western Europe has become an indicator of Washington's attitude to its West European partners.

The Government of the USA has never regarded West Europeans as its equals. Bringing political and economic pressure to bear on them, Washington pointedly imposes its aggressive military doctrine on its allies. It is with these aims in view that a huge nuclear and chemical potential is being created in Western Europe. The more of such weapons, the more dangerous they are, the more West European countries become dependent on the United States; the more clearly and unceremonously the Reagan administration is trying to subordinate Western Europe to its diktat and its dangerous policy of anti-Sovietism.

ANTI-WAR ACTION REACHING UNPRECEDENTED LEVEL

LD311020 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 31 Dec 81

["The Bright Light of Peace" -- TASS headlines]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Dec, TASS -- An intense struggle of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and peaceful states, the international working class and its communist vanguard as well as the world democratic public against the plans of the Pentagon militarists is now being supported by anti-war action of an unprecedented scope launched by the masses in the countries of the non-socialist world, PRAVDA's news analyst Vitaliy Korionov writes today. Thousands of cities and towns of Western Europe, North America, Japan and other countries of Asia and Latin America have become in the outgoing year a site of mammoth peace demonstrations, marches and raids and of the collection of signatures under anti-war, anti-missile appeals.

Scared by powerful action of the opponents of war, Washington's propaganda machine made a fresh attempt in recent months to give a false interpretation to the events taking place. Vitaliy Korionov writes that Washington's propaganda machine alleged that the participants in mass demonstrations oppose not only U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles, but also Soviet SS-20 missiles. But the trick has not worked. New powerful demonstrations that have taken place in Amsterdam, Athens and other NATO capitals after the presidential speech have graphically shown that the people have a clear idea of the real state of things.

U.S. bourgeois press is writing with growing concern that a "silent majority in opposition to the atomic bomb" is coming into being in Western Europe. The events of the outgoing year have, however, demonstrated something else: This majority went out into the streets and raised its voice. True, the people are not yet speaking at the top of their voices, but loud enough to make windows in NATO Headquarters and the boards of arms manufacturers vibrate.

The issue of interstate talks is no longer discussed by diplomats alone, Vitaliy Korionov writes. Anti-war forces not only insist on dialogue, not only demand a positive outcome of the talks that are going on, but are also formulating concrete aims which, in their opinion, should be achieved during such talks.

The events of the outgoing year have confirmed: Forces of war are countered by mighty peace forces, and reason is gaining the supper hand in that large-scale confrontation.

'COLLATERAL MEASURES' CONCEPT AT MBFR TALKS

LD161930 Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 16 Dec 81

["Vienna: Who is 'Overloading the Cart?'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Dec, TASS -- The foreign policy weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] stresses that the West was trying "to shift priority to the so-called 'collateral measures' by making agreement on them a preliminary condition for reaching accord on the substantive problem of troop reductions" at the latest round of the talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe that ended in Vienna.

"This is open revision of the decisions of the preliminary consultations, which defined as the main objective of the talks the reduction of the armed forces and armaments," the weekly writes in its issue of December 18. "As for the 'collateral measures', their role is to secure the observance of the obligations assumed by all the participants. The West, however, is trying to put the cart in front of the horse, and, moreover, to overload it as is clearly illustrated by the 'comprehensive' package of 'collateral measures' providing for ramified international control over the day-to-day activities of the armed forces of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty countries both in the area of reductions and outside it. In particular, these measures, contrary to the decisions taken during the preliminary consultations, are to be applied to the territories of Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania, and also to a considerable part of the European USSR."

It is pointed out in the commentary that "the Western countries are rationalizing the 'collateral measures'" package through the need to verify the levels of the armed forces remaining after reduction. "This concept gives rise to serious objections. It contravenes the many-year practice of disarmament talks which have evolved the rule that every measure of arms control and disarmament should be accompanied by an adequate measure of control. Meanwhile, the organization of the verification of the remaining levels means in fact the establishment of control over the existing armed forces, which can only hamper the search for ways to scale down military potentials."

The weekly stresses that the socialist countries have tabled their practical proposals on "collateral measures" and continues: "The Western participants, however, are not doing anything to promote the approximation of the sides' positions. They turn the deaf ear to the criticism voiced by their counterparts at the talks. One gets the impression that the line of the Western countries in Vienna is being increasingly subordinated to NATO's long-term military planning."

BRIEFS

BOOK ON NUCLEAR ARMS RACE -- Moscow, 25 December, TASS -- "To prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons is an integral and highly substantial part of the most topical task of our times -- the need to secure an end to the arms race, to prevent new, still more dangerous spirals of it, and to rid mankind of the threat of an all-out nuclear catastrophe," writes Vasiliy Yemelyanov, a prominent Soviet scientist, a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in the book entitled "The Problems of the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons." The book has just been put out by the Soviet "Nauka" publishers in Russian, English, Spanish, German, and French. [Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 25 Dec 81 LD]

INTERNATIONAL PANORAMA ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, PRC

LD302330 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Dec 81

["International Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer]

[Excerpts] [Bovin] Good evening, comrades. The year 1981 is ending. It was a difficult and complicated year, a year full of dramatic situations and events, hopes and alarms. The process of detente has sharply slowed down, in fact it has stopped. A reverse movement and increased tension became noticeable as well as an increase in the arms race. All this, if we speak of the main subject, is caused by the turn in Washington's foreign policy. It is a turn to confrontation, to an aggravation of relations with the Soviet Union and to an active use of force on the international arena. The reasons for this are quite obvious. It is a change of course and a gamble by Washington on a kind of social revenge, which is a reaction of the U.S. ruling circles -- rather of the rightist, more conservative part -- it is a reaction to several serious foreign policy difficulties and failures, to a noticeable reduction of U.S. political influence and authority and to the stormy social changes taking place in the world.

The new President has expressed the intention to revive the great, powerful and invincible United States. This concerns not only foreign, but also domestic policy. In this case the renaissance of the United States means a reduction of state interference in the economy and a renaissance of 19th century liberal capitalism. As the new administration says: budget deficits and inflation will be lowered and unemployment will be conquered on this foundation. Reagan devoted most of his attention in the first year of his presidency to these problems.

U.S. attempts to thrust a hard anti-Polish course on its European allies were received with considerable restraint. Reagan gets angry and Europe keeps silent -- this is now the newspaper [words indistinct] summarized the situation. Probably the sympathies of the West European political circles are not on the side of the present Polish regime. However, policy is something more than sympathy, and people who think realisticly cannot fail to realize that what is happening in Poland is the business of the Poles themselves and only of the Poles themselves. Europe is interested in a stable Poland, and Reagan is pulling in quite a different direction.

The United States, as you know, failed to torpedo the agreement on the gas pipe deal and yet they tried very hard. They did not succeed; the Europeans refused to tear down the economic foundation for detente.

Reagan's statement on the possibility of a limited nuclear war in the European military theater arouses no enthusiasm in West Europe either. Really, the United States is proposing to destroy Europe in order to defend it. This is not only a paradox of nuclear strategy. The United States wants to save at any price their own territory, the territory of the United States, from any strikes and plans to unlink and split the defenses of the United States and West Europe. The planned deployment of the Pershing and cruise missiles is objectively working for this prospect.

Speaking about the existence of differences of view between the United States and West Europe, we must not forget the existence of a large area of agreement between them. This agreement rests on a solid social class foundation. However, clashes of specific economic and political interests constantly disturb transatlantic relations. This concerns not only European affairs, but also situations in other regions of the world where, according to European evaluations, the United States behaves no better and fails to catch the mood of the times.

In this connection let us consider the situation in the Near East. If you ignore the nuances, West Europe considers that the settlement of the Near Eastern conflict must include the withdrawal of Israel from occupied territories and the Palestinians achieving their right to self-determination. The United States has a different idea. The new administration began by attempting to ignore the essence of the conflict and achieving strategic agreement between Israel and the Arab states on an anti-Soviet basis.

Haig traveled and agitated to achieve this, but in vain. The Arabs did not believe him, not even the moderates. Then the United States began to apply artificial respiration to Camp David. Nothing succeeded in this case either because even As-Sadat's Egypt could not accept Israel's concept of Palestinian autonomy. The only achievement won by Washington was probably the increase of the U.S. military presence in the region. It is possible that this gives the U.S. something from the viewpoint of the Pentagon's strategic calculations. However, it certainly does not advance by even one step the cause of the solution of the Near East conflict. On the contrary.

As-Sadat's death has demonstrated the instability of the situation and the contradictions of U.S. policy. Objectively, Egypt now has the possibility of choosing. Andrey Popov reports from Egypt:

[Popov] Demonstrations against existing conditions in Egypt were cruelly suppressed under As-Sadat and hundreds of Egyptians were arrested. An anti-Soviet psychosis was being roused in the country. The new president received a difficult inheritance. Many questions needed urgent solutions. The new president said that he will continue As-Sadat's policies. However, in one of his first speeches at the National Assembly -- the country's parliament -- he noted that Egypt will now establish positive relations with all states on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other. Materials attacking the Soviet Union and socialist countries have disappeared from the pages of magazines and newspapers.

[Bovin] The changes in Egypt have frightened Israel. They believe, quite reasonably, that when he obtains the Sinai Mubarak may change and harden his policy toward Israel. The U.S. course of a rapproachment with moderate Arab states and the sale of U.S. arms to them is also worrying. To humor Tel Aviv somewhat, Washington agreed to sign a memorandum on a mutual understanding in the sphere of strategy and strategic cooperation. However, this mutual understanding has only underscored the growing failure to understand. The United States, ignoring Israel's wishes, has carefully avoided all angles which could in some way offend the Arabs.

The document is primarily a check of the Soviet threat. And since such a threat does not exist in practice, Israel has received a politically empty shell. And so Begin decided to stamp his little foot. As you know, the Knesset is adopting a resolution on the annexation of the Golan Heights. The United States had no way out and it was obliged to condemn this act, to vote against Israel at the Security Council, and the effect of the above-mentioned memorandum was suspended. A scandal broke out. Begin summoned U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis and made an unprecedentedly sharp statement in which, as the Israeli newspaper Jerusalem POST says, there are even signs of lunacy.

Here are some excerpts from this statement. This is what Begin said to the ambassador: What does punishing Israel mean? Are we a vassal state? Are we a banana republic? What are we? Adolescents aged 14 who can be rebuked for bad behavior? And then: We note that you have suspended the effect of the memorandum. The people of Israel have lived for 3,700 years without such a memorandum with the United States and we will live as long without it. We consider that this memorandum is canceled. This is what the Israeli prime minister said.

The United States is now putting a good face on the matter, saying that it is a brief disagreement between allies, anything can happen between friends, and so forth. However, James Reston wrote recently that officials in Washington consider that Begin is a real disaster for Israel and the rest of the world. However, the United States has no one to complain to in this case. It was itself, its policy and its support which are behind this arrogant and provoking behavior by Begin and his command. Politically, you cannot rule out the fact that by increasing tension Israel intends to wreck the Camp David process and thus avoid withdrawing its armed forces from the Sinai. This is how the year in the Near East ends.

The Chinese, proceeding from the anti-Soviet premises of their policy, in general look with approval on Japan's militarization. I cannot remember who said it, but this is the approximate idea: Those who have the necessary power to make history rarely learn its lessons. After all, there was Pearl Harbor and all sorts of other things and sometimes it is useful to remember it all. The course for confrontation with the Soviet Union announced by Washington naturally delighted the Chinese. There were many happy hand shakings and discussions about the coincidence of strategic interests. However, by the end of the year a rather obvious hitch developed in Chinese-U.S. relations. The reason is Taiwan, formally the United States recognized that Taiwan is a part of China, but in fact it continues to deal with it as with an independent state. In particular, the possibility of the sale of the newest military jets to Taiwan is being debated in Washington. This has provoked open irritation in Beijing. A skirmish began in the press, both in the United States and China. So far it is unclear how Washington will act. It may make some tactical concessions. However, it is clear that the Taiwan problem will long continue to be a stumbling block in U.S.-Chinese relations.

UNGA RIGHTS DECISIONS SHOW U.S 'ISOLATION'

PM801527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 81 p 5

[Viktor Linnik "Commentator's Column": "For Human Rights"]

[Text] The 36th UN General Assembly session has ended its work. It discussed over 130 international problems. Foremost among them were questions of reducing the danger of war and strengthening peace. The session also paid great attention to questions of human rights and the peoples' rights to self-determination and to autonomously decide their own destiny. At the concluding stage of its work the session adopted a number of resolutions on these questions.

The significance of these resolutions is great. In them the majority of the members of the world community sharply denounced the repressive military and paramilitary regimes in Latin America, in particular in El Salvador, Chile and Guatemala, where human rights are being flouted in the most flagrant manner -- people are being murdered, tortured and imprisoned without trial or investigation. Israel's flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinians in the occupied arab territories, where national oppression goes hand in hand with political oppression, was also denounced.

The questions to which these UN General Assembly session resolutions were devoted are acute and urgent. Thus, a special resolution reaffirmed the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the creation of an autonomous state. The world community has made it clearly understood that it rejects the Camp David deal perpetrated behind the back of the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative -- the PLO.

The voting on these important resolutions clearly demonstrated the United States' growing isolation in the world community. It is precisely the United States to which the resolution on El Salvador refers, which proclaims that it is essential "to refrain from interference in the internal affairs" of El Salvador and to stop "rendering any military support" to the Salvadoran junta. The U.S. decision to deport the Palestinian patriot Z. Abu 'Ayn, which means inevitable reprisals from the Israeli occupying authorities, also caused indignation in the General Assembly.

The United States abstained or voted against all these resolutions. The double standard which Washington applies on the human rights issue has thus become even more obvious.

The UN resolutions on human and national rights serve as an organic addition to the very important documents previously adopted at the session on the USSR's initiative -- the declaration on the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and the resolutions on the prohibition of the production of new types of weapons of mass destruction. The defense of human rights and above all the main human right -- the right to life -- was an important result of the 36th UN General Assembly session.

FALIN COMMENTS ON DETENTE, INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS

AU281523 [Editorial Report] Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian on 25 December on pages 2 and 3 and on 26 December on page 3 carries a two-part 5,500-word article by Valentin Falin, CPSU Central Committee International Information Department first deputy head, entitled "Military Detente: Objective and Subjective Difficulties."

The first part of the article is historical in nature and deals with the objective difficulties facing mankind, such as paucity of energy, fresh water and food and so forth. Falin describes various "catastrophies" which have had an effect on human life, such as the two world wars and various military conflicts since World War II, "which claimed the lives of almost as many people as World War II itself." He lists the arms race among those catastrophies and stresses the fact that nuclear arms, stored by the various countries, "are enough to destroy all life on earth several times." Subsequently, Falin points out, "during the seventies, the legal and material basis of detente was formed. Most of the governments and the public throughout the world greeted the fact that the USSR and the United States agreed to coordinate their efforts in order to prevent a nuclear war."

The second part of the article deals with the "peaceful USSR foreign policy, which has actively played a role in all efforts to strengthen the basic of peace." Analyzing various major international conflicts since the 17th century, Falin reaches the conclusion that "no substantional problem has been solved by force."

Turning to the present international situation, Falin maintains that "certain circles have elevated the policy of thwarting peaceful coexistence to an official state policy." In his opinion, "the United States needs an enemy in order to justify the accumulation of weapons," and this guides the entire U.S. foreign policy. Falin maintains that "Western politicians are afraid of peace," and thus they demonstrate political short-sightedness as well as the basic shortcomings of their political system, which does not believe in its own future.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON 'NORTH-SOUTH' DIALOGUE

PM291033 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 14 December carries on page 6 a 2,100-word article entitled "West Versus South" by "PRAVDA political observer" Vsevolod Ovchinnikov. The article blames the developing countries' "poverty and backwardness" on "colonial rule" by the West and thus asserts that the North-South dialogue is inappropriately named. Ovchinnikov contrasts Western attempts to "sabotage" the dialogue with the socialist states' approach and asserts that "global talks" with a view to establishing a "fairer" economic order are needed. He concludes by stating that the key to the developing countries' success in the quest for this new order lies in their "cohesion" in the face of alleged U.S. attempts to "split" them.

GERASIMOV REJECTS U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS CHARGE

PM311017 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 17 Dec 81 p 5

[V. Gerasimov article "The Pentagon in a Gas Mask" under the rubric "With the Weapon of Truth"]

[Text] The day of the start of the operation to ship the chemical bombs was carefully kept secret. Meanwhile at a press conference Pentagon experts willingly demonstrated a mockup of a "wet-eye" chemical bomb -- a copy of the 888 such bombs which were stored in the Rocky Mountain arsenal near Denver. Look they said, it's just a trinket -- is it worth worrying about? And in order to pacify the agitated local residents, they showed a photograph of rabbits near the bombs: Everything is OK as regards leaks! Meanwhile mortal danger was lurking not far behind.

In the Rocky Mountain arsenal, only a few miles from the suburbs of Denver, 70 bombs containing nerve gas were "degrading." It turned out that since the early fifties, since they were manufactured, they had rusted to such an extent that it would be risky to move or transport them.

...Trucks loaded with brightly painted "cigars" traveled for a long time through the empty spaces of the firing range and past the concrete bunkers before coasting into Denver's 56th Avenue. Just beyond it the airfield runways begin. There, by the ramp at the rear of a C-141 freight aircraft, the large glass visors of their gas masks gleaming, stood figures in shapeless rubber suits: under the supervision of "technical personnel," the first consignment of 128 "wet-eye" bombs was beginning its journey from the Rocky Mountain arsenal to Tooele Base in the neighboring state of Utah. The least mishap during transportation, and in a matter of minutes Denver would be in its death throes. Each "cigar" contained 156 kg of death. Even the tiniest concentration of the gas in the air is lethally dangerous.

For more than 10 years Denver residents had been demanding that the city be delivered from the Damoclean sword of chemical death. The White House was about to yield. But the Pentagon secured a review of the decision. In order to reassure the public, they decided just to resite the bombs in Tooele.

On U.S. territory alone there are 12 such arsenals of chemical death. Since World War II they have carefully stockpiled there chemical bombs, shells and mines containing the most sophisticated poison gases. "Some of these substances," TIME magazine reports, "cause nasapharyngeal bleeding and paralysis. Others give rise to blistering of the entire skin. Yet others make a person's lungs and respiratory system secrete so much fluid that the person literally chokes on this flow of his own secretions." Modern gases are 10-100 times more "effective" than, say, the mustard gas which was used by the German Army during World War I.

But all this is not enough for the Pentagon poisoners. Washington has gotten the chemical itch. After a 12-year break, the production of still more lethal chemical weapons is being resumed. We are talking here first and foremost about binary shells. They are filled with two different chemicals. Harmless individually, on explosion they instantaneously form a poison. It is planned to commence production of artillery shells at a new plant in Arkansas by 1983, and the assembly of "big-eye" binary bombs a little later. The cost of the Pentagon's 5-year program for improving chemical weapons is estimated at $2.47 billion.

Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger has stated openly that the United States has already embarked on the path of "extending arsenals of chemical preparations." He has made it clear that the new administration is examining the question of reviewing international agreements banning the use of these weapons of mass destruction.

The Pentagon, by resorting to slander, is trying to provide weapons of mass destruction.

The Pentagon, by resorting to slander, is trying to provide propaganda cover for its own dangerous designs. Following the example of the thief who, hiding his booty behind his back, cried "stop thief!" louder than anyone, the United States has accused the USSR and its friends of using chemicals in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and Laos. A turbid stream of lies gushed from several sources at once. The first to mount the anti-Soviet hobbyhorse was Secretary of State Haig. Then Under Secretary of State Stoessel spurred on the worn-out old nag. He stated that "significant, though only preliminary, information" has recently been discovered, and indicated some kind of "physical specimens." But what kind of "specimens" has Washington dug up?

The STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG told how these specimens take the form of a single stem with a small, wrinkled leaf. And that is the so-called "material proof" -- as yet the only fruit of nearly 2 years of feverish CIA activity.

First there was the long search in Afghanistan. But neither doctors, nor the Pakistani authorities, nor even the American-maintained Afghan bandits were willing to confirm U.S. accusations. Moreover the world public received irrefutable evidence that Washington is itself supplying the basmaks with chemical weapons. "Manufactured in the Federal Laboratry Salisbury, Pennsylvania, United States" -- chemical grenades bearing this inscription were shown to journalists at a Kabul press conference. Similar weapons were discovered in the bandits' caches near the Pakistani border. Many instances have become known of the use of poison gases, sometimes in the form of tablets giving off nerve gas, against Kabul schoolchildren and civilians.

In the quest for "facts," CIA agents penetrated as far as the Thai-Kampuchean border. One spy reported that he had found a region where, in his words, as a result of the use of poisonous chemicals, the foliage had fallen from the trees! When the regions mentioned in the report were checked against a map, what was found in that locality was a bare stony desert where nothing had ever grown.

But the American secret agents' love for flora did not end there -- an exhibit was delivered to Washington's collection -- the notorious little stem with the wrinkled leaf. The U.S. Department of State hurried to start up the propaganda machine. But, as the saying goes, more haste, less speed.

Analysis revealed the presence in the leaf of three toxic substances in low concentrations. But none of these is rare. A fungus which produces these toxins can be found, scientists believe, even in the soil near the Department of State and as the observer wrote, no spcialist can see why it would be necessary to use this fungal poison for secret military purposes.

In short, the latest anti-Soviet concoction proved inedible. And yet it is well known that for nearly 10 years the American Army scattered poisons. They zealously "irrigated" fields and forests with them. It later became clear that the preparations contained dioxin -- a most lethal of poisons. In Indochina, at least 1.3 million people were subjected to its direct effects. For these people, the war did not end in 1973 -- some died of cancer, others are still suffering from malignant diseases.

...The operation to ship the "wet-eye" bombs from Rocky Mountain to Tooele was successful. But that does not mean the danger has passed. Something irreparable could happen at any moment. After all, the poisons stockpiled in Tooele are enough to kill all living things on earth.

REAGAN SILENT ON WHY BUDGET DEFICIT NOT CUT

LD281946 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 28 Dec, TASS -- Ronald Reagan was interviewed by editors of U.S. newspapers. He was asked many questions about the situation in the U.S. economy.

Describing the present economic recession, the president used the word "crisis" for the first time. He admitted that unemployment continues growing and in some areas there is 15-18 percent unemployment rate. "And this is true," the president had to admit.

Trying to justify somehow these economic ailments and the policy of the administration leading to their aggravation, Reagan said: "We were all caught by surprise by the recession." Asserting that the programme aimed at putting an end to the present crisis is now being implemented the president stated that "what is needed is a stimulant to the private sector," and suggested first of all that new rebates in taxes be granted to monopolies.

At the same time the head of the White House did not say a word about what the government intends to do for decreasing the 9-million army of unemployed and easing the lot of these "redundant" Americans. Quite the contrary, he confirmed that his administration intends to continue cutting allocations for social programs under the pretext of the need of combatting inflation and cutting the deficit of the state budget.

Reagan admitted that his promises to cut the budget deficit had not been fulfilled but kept silent about the fact that the main reason for this was the continued growth of the military spending which in the current fiscal year will surpass for the first time the 200-billion dollars mark. He proclaimed the arms race as a big victory for his administration.

Unlike the tenant of the White House, the U.S. press is highly critical of the outcome of the first year of Reagan's presidency. The newspaper Washington POST writes that the biggest part of what he did either failed to deliver or was misplaced. The newspaper points out that the president could offer little to the Americans for the solution of the vital problem of inflation and economic recession.

ARMAND HAMMER INTERVIEWED ON COEXISTENCE

PM301615 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Dec 81 p 3

[A. Stroganov December Moscow interview with Armand Hammer: "Armand Hammer: 'Living in Good-Neighborliness'"]

[Text] "I have a feeling of deep respect for L.I. Brezhnev and great admiration for his personality. He is an outstanding leader. L.I. Brezhnev's bold policy and graphically expressed desire for peace and cooperation greatly promoted the relaxation of tension in relations between East and West in the seventies."

My interlocutor is Dr Armand Hammer, an eminent representative of U.S. business circles and chairman of the board of directors of the firm Occidental Petroleum. This robust man, very vigorous despite his 83 years, with his frank and very mobile face and lively, piercing eyes, is perhaps as well known in our country as he is in the United States. In 1921 he was the first U.S. businessman to begin mutually advantageous trade with Soviet Russia.

In these December days A. Hammer has been in the Soviet capital again. He was received by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. During their talk L.I. Brezhnev noted that between powers like the Soviet Union and the United States there can be no basis for mutual relations other than complete equality and the strict observance of the principle of equal security and consideration of each other's legitimate interests and mutual advantage. Their relations not only affect the interests of the Soviet and U.S. peoples but also to a large extent determine whether world peace will be preserved.

"I fully share that idea," A. Hammer stressed. "In firmly and consistently following the peace-loving principles of Lenin's foreign policy, L.I. Brezhnev has frequently advanced important proposals aimed at the relaxation of international tension.

"It is natural for a man to dream, and in that respect I have been lucky: Many of my dreams have come true. But throughout these years my most treasured dream has remained of a time when an atmosphere of peace and cooperation will prevail in relations between our countries. Of course, we do not accept communist ideology, just as the Soviet Union does not need our ideology. However, that in no way means that we must drop atom bombs on each other. No one in this world wants to be destroyed, so it is better to live in good-neighborliness.

"Relations between the United States and the USSR are now passing through a period which is not the best in their history. True, talks have begun on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. I want to hope that they will take place in a constructive spirit. L.I. Brezhnev, speaking in Bonn recently, suggested various ways of reaching accord in Geneva. I believe that they will be studied attentively by the U.S. adminstration. I am sure that our future lies not in confrontation but in the buildup of mutual understanding and trust. I have been preaching this view all my life."

In A. Hammer's buttonhole is the bar of the Soviet Order of the Peoples' Friendship. It was awarded to him for his active participation in building friendly relations and economic cooperation between the USSR and the United States.

"In the twenties in Russia I witnessed the start of Soviet people's fulfillment of the 1st 5-Year Plan. The 11th 5-Year Plan is now under way in the USSR. Western business circles are studying closely the new plans for creation. After all, they also speak of the development of the USSR's foreign economic ties.

"The overwhelming majority of business America would like to cooperate with the Soviet Union. The expansion of ties with the USSR could have a positive effect on the U.S. foreign trade balance.

"My first trade deal involved the sale of U.S. grain in exchange for Russian commodities. Then I received my first concession for the development of asbestos deposts. V.I. Lenin attentively followed every step in these negotiations.

"Some 50 years later I was the first U.S. industrialist to conclude an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between Occidental Petroleum and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. The extraction and refining of petroleum and gas, the production of agricultural fertilizers and chemicals, the development of new metal working processes and the utilization of solid waste -- this agreement covers the most diverse problems.

"In 1973 the biggest barter agreement in the entire history of Soviet-U.S. trade was signed, on cooperation in the production and reciprocal deliveries of chemical fertilizers. Under the agreement a large chemical complex was erected in the USSR, which includes plants for the production of ammonia and carbamide, the world's largest ammonia pipeline from Tolyatti to Odessa, capacities for storing chemical products, and installations for their transshipment. The term of the agreement, rightly called the 'deal of the century,' is two decades. At present prices this unique deal is worth over R20 billion. To understand the scale of this figure it is enough to recall that back in 1971 the entire volume of bilateral trade was about $200 million. For us businessmen the conclusion of such a long-term and large-scale deal is tantamount to signing an agreement on peaceful coexistence.

"I first visited Soviet Russia 60 years ago, and I met V.I. Lenin twice. My gift to him of a bronze statue of a monkey sitting on Darwin's 'Origin of the Species' was kept in his Kremlin office. At the time Lenin said that in our century, when the instruments of war were becoming increasingly devastating, civilization could be overtaken by catastrophe unless man learned to live in peace. The day may come when a monkey will pick up a human skull from the ground and wonder where it came from. I always remember these wise words of Lenin who seemed to foresee the emergence of today's deadly nuclear weapons. I do not believe in the possibility of a so-called limited nuclear war. All countries taking part in it will be destroyed. That is why peaceful coexistence is the only alternative."

BEIJING UNDERSTANDS U.S. TWO CHINAS POLICY

LD291746 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 29 Dec 81

["Contrary to National Interests" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Dec, TASS -- The United States, despite the existence of official relations with the PRC and the recognition of the Beijing Government as the sole representative of China, continues to actively cooperate with the Taiwan regime, first of all in the military field. It has been announced in Washington that the U.S. administration is to start the delivery of a large consignment of spare parts for U.S. military equipment to Taiwan in February-March next year. The deal will be one of the largest in its scope and will run at over 25 million dollars.

The U.S. administration's decision indicates that Washington does not stand much on ceremony with its Beijing partner and does not intend to give up friendship with the authorities of Taiwan and support for the Chiang Kai Shekists. It is known that one of the main conditions for the "full normalization of relations" between the USA and China was U.S. renunciation of the recognition of the "government" of Taiwan. However, the USA has by no means curtailed its close contacts with Taipei. Like before, it actively develops U.S.-Taiwanese economic and military contacts.

All this confirms that Washington continues to pursue its policy of "two Chinas". U.S. officials, incidentally, openly tell this to the Beijing leadership. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig during his visit to Beijing in summer this year "explained" to the Chinese the U.S. intention to continue to maintain relations with Taiwan at the so-called "unofficial level", which was "regarded with understanding" by the Chinese side. In other words, Beijing agreed to the creation of the "situation of two Chinas" by the U.S. side.

It is true, the Chinese leaders from time to time make propagandist pinpricks addressed to the U.S. administration. Sometimes they even come forward with wrathful phillippics, stating that they will not tolerate such "unceremonious" actions of the USA. But Beijing does not venture to go farther than propagandist tirades.

This is no wonder. The entire process of the "normalization" of the relations between the USA and the PRC proceeded precisely on the basis of the "two Chinas" conception. Washington's unceremonious treatment of Beijing is also explained by the fact that the latter increasingly needs the former. Chinese leaders themselves are straining after modern U.S. military equipment and technology.

Having taken a course towards a military-strategic alliance with imperialism on an anti-Soviet basis, Beijing leaders virtually made concessions in the question of Taiwan, turning it into a bargaining counter in the political bargaining with U.S. imperialism, and agreed with the "two Chinas" situation which is insulting to the prestige and sovereignty of the great power, and with the stand which is detrimental to the national interests of the Chinese people.

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY EXAMINED

LD301144 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0615 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Dec (TASS) -- PRAVDA writes today in a rejoinder entitled "In the Role of Provocateur" that the XINHUA agency has carried a commentary analyzing the present foreign policy course of the United States. Here are some theses illustrating its contents:

In the years which have elapsed since the Vietnam war, U.S. foreign policy has gone through a period of tormented reappraisal.... Washington suddenly became aware of the harsh fact that its forces and might were insufficient to realize its pretensions... Soviet expansion, XINHUA asserts, is exerting increasing pressure on the United States... The world sees the USSR on the offensive, while the United States is on the defensive...

If one turns a blind eye to the Soviet Union's activity in the Near East and South Asia, then, the agency says intimidatingly, it will have the opportunity to seize West Europe without a war and thereby surpass the United States...

In such circumstances the Reagan government has increased its aid to Pakistan and Turkey in the hope of strengthening their defense capability. It is also trying in every possible way to achieve cooperation with Egypt, Sudan and Oman in the political and military fields for a struggle against Soviet expansion... Giving priority to expanding armament, the Reagan government considers the military budget of $200 billion to be a "burdensome necessity" if the United States wants to conduct affairs with the USSR from a position of strength...

The mouthpiece of the Beijing leadership thus comes out in the role of advocate of the present Washington administration, trying to find justification for the latter's militarist course in foreign and domestic policy. Where, it says, was the United States to go when it had allegedly been driven into a corner? Washington, according to XINHUA, had no other choice except to arm itself to the teeth, increase its military presence in all regions of the world, which have been declared to be "zones of U.S. vital interests."

In a word, the bellicosity of the present White House boss is clearly to the liking of Beijing. Everything that aggravates international tension and leads to a confronation between the United States and the USSR fully suits Beijing for it corresponds to its reckoning to "observe the struggle of two tigers from the hilltop." This is what XINHUA is striving for in its frank role of provocateur.

PRC RESPONSIBLE FOR POOR SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

OW280949 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Commentary by (Saturnov), member of the Central Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Soviety: "The Soviet People"]

[Excerpts] Dear Chinese listeners, the history of Soviet-Chinese relations shows the willingness of the Soviet Union and China to be friends and shows that this friendship conforms to the interests of the people of the two countries. Actually the selfless assistance and support of Lenin's party and the Soviet state played an important role in the development of the Chinese revolution.

Due to faults on the Chinese side, the relations between our countries began to deteriorate in the early 1960's. The Chinese leaders adopted the policy of openly opposing the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. They refused friendly cooperation with the Soviet Union and eventually took the path of opposing the Soviet Union. The Chinese leaders described the Soviet Union as an enemy threatening China. Even today they are still spreading this slander.

I would like to emphasize that the Soviet people have never threatened any country, including China. We, the Soviet people, are engaged in peaceful and creative work and we devote all our thinking to creating a better life and eliminating war from this world.

I would like to say a few things about Soviet-Chinese relations. Since serious and complicated problems have emerged between our countries, the Soviet Union has always tried its best to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations and guide these relations onto a path of goodneighborliness. The constructive proposals presented by the Soviet Union are well-known to all. Among them are the proposal for signing a treaty of nonaggression and nonuse of force, the proposal for expanding mutually beneficial trade, the proposal for promoting cooperation between academies of sciences and the proposal for establishing contacts in health care work. All this fully evidences the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union. It is regrettable that none of these Soviet proposals has aroused an affirmative response from the Chinese side.

The Soviet Union has pursued a principled and consistent policy toward China. The goal of this policy is to restore a truly good-neighborly relationship between our countries.

PRAVDA ASSESSES SINO-JAPANESE ECONOMIC TALKS

PM291059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 81 p 5

[Yuriy Vdovin "commentator's column": "Short-Sighted Decision"]

[Text] Tokyo -- A 2-day conference of a group of Japanese and Chinese ministers has been held in Tokyo. According to press reports there was a discussion of international problems and the state of bilateral and above all trade and economic relations.

Beijing sent a large delegation to the conference. As well as specialists on various economic questions it included two vice premiers. This composition is explained by the goals which were set the Beijing delegation members. To judge from the content of the talks as described by the press, they came down to the following: pushing Japan toward further damaging relations with the Soviet Union and toward actions to step up tension in the Far East and other parts of Asia, and to seek advantageous new loans and credits.

The head of the Chinese delegation spent considerable time and effort on presenting the USSR's policy in various parts of the world in a distorted form, seeking to sow hostility and distrust in Japan toward a neighboring country and to persuade Tokyo of the need for joint efforts against the Soviet Union with the United States, West Europe and China.

The Japanese side, however, has on the whole treated these appeals with reticence. It has passed some of them over in silence, but it displayed its own approach to some questions. Foreign Minister Y. Sakurauchi, although he agreed with Beijing in some respects, called the Soviet Union "an important neighbor" and stated that Japan will seek to establish mutual understanding with it.

On the other hand, on economic issues Tokyo eagerly gave in to Beijing's demands. An accord was approved on granting a further 300 million yen (about $1.4 billion) to China in the form of economic aid and preferential loans. Despite the fact that Japanese industrialists, having encountered Beijing's repudiation of a number of deals, now view "economic cooperation with China" somewhat more cautiously, this has failed to change feelings in the government and the Liberal Democratic Party. They are using trade and economic relations with Beijing in their own political game.

But there are also realistically minded circles in Japan which are aware of the short-sightedness of this game. After all, Beijing does not conceal the fact that financial and economic aid will be used to implement hegemonist goals. And these goals are not in Japan's interests.

WEEKLY MAGAZINE REVIEWS SOVIET-JAPANESE RELATIONS

PM301123 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 51 Signed to Press 17 Dec 81 pp 12-13

["Political reportage" by Valeriy Agarkov and Sergey Logachev: "Japan -- Friends and Enemies of Good-Neighborliness"]

[Excerpt] Tokyo-Sendai-Hakodate -- Official Tokyo, unfortunately, does not always display good will and readiness to expand bilateral contacts with the USSR. Moreover, on a number of important questions of international relations the Japanese Government adopts an unfriendly posture.

"The Cabinet of Prime Minister Suzuki and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] have recently begun making new negative changes in Japan's foreign policy," Toshiaki Yokoyama, Diet member for the Socialist Party and a prominent Japanese politician, said in a conversation with us. "Advocates of strengthening the Japanese-American military alliance in the country's ruling circles present the Soviet Union as a potential enemy. Of course, this stand in cause for great regret. Under pressure from Washington the Japanese Government has embarked on a path of curtailing contacts with the USSR, above all in the sphere of trade and economic cooperation.

"However, subscribing to the 'sanctions' against the Soviet Union which Washington was proclaiming even under President Carter, has not brought the ruling LDP any political dividends. Moreover, Japanese business circles, which have been forced under pressure from their government and the U.S. administration to abandon a number of major contracts to deliver industrial equipment to the Soviet Union, have borne considerable losses. This has been admitted, in particular, by E. Saito, president of Nippon Steel, the biggest Japanese steel-producing company. As a result of Japan's subscribing to the economic sanctions imposed by Carter, he pointed out in the newspaper NIHON KEIZAI, Japanese concerns, including Nippon Steel, have lost profitable orders which have been taken up by West European competitors.

"The Japanese economy is currently going through a depression," T. Yokoyama pointed out. "The development of Japanese-Soviet economic cooperation and our companies' participation in opening up Siberia's natural wealth could help overcome it. I think that the development of economic ties with the USSR is very opportune and promising."

This viewpoint is shared by many representatives of the Japanese business world who advocate developing cooperation with the USSR in trade, fishing and other spheres. Stable, mutually advantageous trade and economic ties have as prerequisites objective factors such as the high level of our states' economic development and the mutually complementary nature of their economies. And this totally rules out the possibility of "trade wars" so characteristic of Japan's present relations with Western countries. The basic guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the period through 1990 adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress open up broad prospects for the development of Soviet-Japanese economic cooperation. Representatives of Japan's business world greeted that document, which has been translated into Japanese, with great interest. M. Kimura, director of the Sumitomo Corporation, one of the biggest trading companies, spoke of this in particular. His company maintains strong ties with Soviet partners in many spheres, including the chemical industry. Over the past 9 years the volume of commodity turnover between the Sumitomo Corporation and the Soviet Union in this sphere alone has increased more than fivefold. The firm of (Marubeni) is developing trade with the USSR at a rapid pace. Last year its commodity turnover with our country increased 34 percent compared with 1979. Japanese industrialists' interest in business ties with the USSR is also evidenced by the fact that despite the obstacles being erected by official Tokyo and Washington, Japanese-Soviet trade is developing successfully. Its turnover within the framework of the third agreement on commodity turnover and payments for 1976-1980 totaled R12.1 billion. This was twice as much as in the previous 5-year period.

Business circles in western Japan are also making their contribution to strengthening trade and economic ties with the USSR by conducting coastal trade with the Soviet Far East and east Siberia. In the past few years alone commodity exchange has increased 50 percent. The Japanese-Soviet Trade Association, which unites more than 40 medium and small Japanese firms, is also activating ties with the USSR. In 1978 its commodity turnover with Soviet organizations totaled approximately $136,000, but last year it reached almost $250,000. The Soviet Union purchases machinery, complete plant equipment, pipes for gas pipelines and consumer goods from Japan and sells it timber, industrial woodchip, lumber and other raw materials, as well as high-precision machine tools and other equipment.

The (Itotyu Sudzi) trading firm alone has recently acquired from the USSR through the Stankoimport association more than 300 machine tools of various types costing several million dollars. More than 5,000 Soviet machine tools are operating in Japanese plants. An installation supplied by the Soviet Union for electron-beam welding of large steam turbine components under vacuum conditions is operating successfully at one of the enterprises of the Hitachi electrical engineering concern. The concern's management is planning to order several more of these installations from the USSR in the very near future.

Clumsy Fabrications

However, the development of mutually advantageous Soviet-Japanese ties evidently suits far from everyone. Recently, particularly with R. Reagan's arrival in the White House, there has been a noticeable strengthening of reactionary trends in Tokyo's foreign policy. At the beginning of this year the Japanese Government actively joined in the ballyhoo being fanned by Washington about the so-called Soviet threat. A provocative campaign of unsubstantiated territorial claims on the USSR and of fanning nationalism and anticommunism has been mounted in the country. The mass media are shouting their heads off about the "threat from the north," here using chiefly CIA-provided information, schemes, diagrams and other "strategic" computations on the balance of forces in the Far East and in the world which are designed to substantiate the most clumsy fabrications. All this is persistently dinned into the head of the man in the street, who in the end begins to succumb to purposeful indoctrination....

A small store for the sale of Samurai swords recently opened near the gas pump which we frequently use. The sharp businessman, who decided to get rich by trading in silent weapons, took on the new venture not without being influenced by militarist propaganda. Children, too, stop in front of the store windows. Affably attracting customers, the boss spares no effort to describe the merits of his wares.

"It is true that the Soviet Union will attack Japan? How real is the Soviet threat?" A girl (apparently a senior gradeschool girl) asked Prof Watanabe, whose lecture we recently attended. The question did not disconcert the professor, who had touched on the theme of the origins of the Japanese spirit in his lecture. He started glibly saying that the Soviet Union had taken advantage of U.S. negligence to upset the existing military balance and that this enables it to really threaten America and its allies, and consequently Japan too. And such statements are no rare thing today. The campaign of slander and lies being mounted by reactionary circles, which is thoroughly permeated with anticommunism and aimed at fanning chauvinist sentiments in the masses and reviving the Samurai spirit, is making itself known.

The Suzuki Cabinet's decision to designate 7 February "northern territories day" gave a new boost to the fanning of revanchist and anti-Soviet sentiments in Japan. It created unbridled rapture in the camp of Japanese reaction, which unites ardent nationalists and ultraright figures of every stripe, and and at the same time caused bewilderment in the democratic camp. As S. Matsumae, a prominent public figure and president of the Japanese Association for Cultural Ties With Foreign Countries, pointed out in the page of the influential newspaper ASAHI, the purpose of instituting "northern territories day" is to maintain tension in Japanese-Soviet relations and justify Japan's remilitarization. A number of organizations, in particular the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society, have protested this decision of the official circles. It published a special statement pointing out that this government step hinders the establishment of friendship and good-neighborliness between the two countries.

However, Z. Suzuki's government did not wish to heed these sensible sober voices or to ponder the fact that by exaggerating the nonexistent territorial problem, it was abandoning pledges adopted in accordance with international documents.

A rally of those demanding the surrender to Japan of the southern islands of the Kuril chain, which belong to the Soviet Union, was held in the capital's Meiji Park on the LDP's initiative in September. At this noisy gathering the tone was set by shameless anti-Soviets and the most zealous champions of the country's militarization. The provocative thrust of this measure was so obvious that Prime Minister Suzuki did not venture to participate in it. However, this does not attest that the head of the Japanese Government evaluated the situation soberly and realized that such rallies can only exacerbate Japanese-Soviet relations. On the contrary, somewhat later Suzuki set out on an "inspection tour" of the north of the country, accompanied by several ministers and influential LDP figures, in the direction of the Kuril Islands.

Previously this unseemly mission had been fulfilled by chiefs of the prime minister's office and ministers. Susuki was the first Japanese prime minister to make this trip personally, thereby confirming once again that the country's ruling circles are seeking to fan anti-Soviet hysteria more strongly with a view to justifying their policy of accelerating military preparations.

In order to give more weight to their illegal claims on Soviet territory, official Tokyo circles send special delegations abroad with the task of enlisting international support on the territorial question. Moreover, with U.S. assistance they are even trying to persuade other countries to revise geographic maps on which the Kuril Islands quite rightly feature as belonging to the Soviet Union. Unfortunately, with a view to attracting the votes of the least conscious sections of the population, certain figures in opposition parties have also joined in the campaign of territorial claims against the USSR.

Call for a Dialogue

On the whole, however, the anti-Soviet ballyhoo being mounted by the mass media on the orders of the ruling circles and the Japanese administration's overemphasizing of the territorial problem are not meeting with a broad response from the population. The attempts by opponents of good-neighborliness to sow mistrust between the peoples of Japan and the Soviet Union, to intimidate the Japanese with the imaginary "Soviet threat" and to arouse in them a feeling of hostility toward the Soviet people are failing. Many sober-minded politicians in Japan, supported by very diverse sections of the population, are opposed to the futile policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union.

The Parliamentary Association for Japanese-Soviet Friendship, which began its activity in February 1973, makes a great contribution to strengthening mutual understanding and bilateral cooperation.

"In our association there are approximately 45 Diet members from all political parties," K. Kadoya, the association's general secretary, said in conversation with us. "We make efforts to strengthen friendship with the Soviet Union by broadening parliamentary exchange, and we cooperate with the societies for friendship with your country which operate in Japan.

"As regards the development of Japanese-Soviet relations," K. Kadoya emphasized, "it must be remembered that Japan and the Soviet Union are very near neighbors. Proceeding from this, they must activate exchange in very different spheres, as befits neighbors. The sides' readiness to resume talks was confirmed at the talks held in New York between Japanese Foreign Minister S. Sonoda and A.A. Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister. This is a very good thing. I have held the post of association general secretary for 4 years, and during this time I have visited the USSR repeatedly. From my visits to your country and my meetings with its people I am convinced that there are things to learn from the Soviet Union. I believe that much that is useful can also be adopted from us. The maintenance of peace is the chief condition for such an exchange. In this sense our countries bear a great responsibility. The new initiatives advanced by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and his call for a dialogue addressed to the American leaders are of great significance for ensuring peace on our planet," K. Kadoya concluded.

The results of the 13th traditional Japanese-Soviet trade union meeting held recently in Fukuoka (Kyushu Island) under the slogan "for peace and friendship between the peoples of Japan and the Soviet Union," were graphic evidence of the Japanese desire for peace and good-neighborliness with the Soviet Union.

During the meeting in Fukuoka organized by Japan's major trade union associations, the General Trade Union Council and the Independent Trade Union Liaison Council, representatives of the Soviet and Japanese working people declared a resolute protest against the arms race being developed by Washington and Tokyo and angrily condemned the American administration's decision to begin producing neutron weapons.

The participants commented approvingly on the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives advanced by L.I. Brezhnev from the 26th CPSU Congress platform and called for the activation of the struggle against the attempts of international reaction headed by American imperialism to torpedo the process of easing international tension and to make the world balance on the brink of nuclear war.

JAPANESE MILITARY SPENDING CAUSE FOR APPREHENSION

OW300618 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] The Japanese Government on 28 December approved the proposed state budget for the fiscal year 1982. In this connection, Moscow radio's [Tokyo correspondent] (Vikhukhorev) files the following dispatch:

A glance at the Japanese Government's decision shows that an emphasis in budget expenditure will continue to be placed on military spending. In dealing with the military expenditure item only, the Japanese Government makes no mention at all of the tight money policy which it pursues within the framework of the so-called administrative reform.

An increase in expenditure in the next fiscal year's draft budget is set at below 2 percent, with the exception of the Defense Agency's budget, which is to increase by 7.75 percent to 2,586 billion yen. On the other hand, outlays for social measures, education and science are set to increase by no more than 2 percent. Thus, an increase in expenditure for social insurance next year is held down to the lowest level since the war.

As a result, a serious blow is to be dealt to millions of Japanese people in their livelihood. A large number of aged people will be unable to enjoy the benefits of free medical service, and families with many children will be deprived of the privileges they enjoyed in [words indistinct]. At state-run schools, tuition fees will be drastically increased. All this shows that the Japanese Government intends to convert the country into a military giant at the expense of the people's welfare.

Needless to say, the Japanese Government's plan to increase the military budget is welcomed by the United States. According to a report from Washington, an official U.S. Government source expressed satisfaction at the Japanese Government's effort to realize the joint statement of President Reagan and Prime Minister Suzuki signed in Washington last May.

By increasing military spending for next year by 7.75 percent, Japan will be able to raise the military budget for 1983 by at least 10 percent. According to experts, if this rate of increase is maintained, Japan's defense spending in 1984 will exceed 1 percent of the gross national product. Thus, the decision adopted by the Japanese Government regarding the military budget for next year can be taken as a big step toward its goal of bringing a qualitative change in Japan's defense policy.

It is quite natural for Japan's neighbors to be concerned about this turn of events. This can be spoken of by the Soviet Union first because Japan is beefing up its military potential under the pretext of so-called threats from the north. The Southeast Asian nations must also be feeling apprehensive of Japan's conversion to a military giant. It is clear to anyone that what is needed for strengthening stability and security in the region is a constructive effort for peace, not preparations for military action.

MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS SECURITY IN ASIA

PM301453 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 81 p 4

[Article by Mongolian Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren: "Stable Peace for Asia"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar -- The peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress embraces measures to limit and reduce all types of weapons, contains proposals to settle existing and avert new conflicts, and is imbued with the desire to deepen detente and develop peaceful cooperation among the countries of all continents.

This is why it was greeted with tremendous attention by the progressive world public and finds wide support in all parts of the globe. The communists and all Mongolia's working people greeted it as a very important political document of the present day.

"Our party and the Mongolian people," Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal said, "see the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress as a real way toward improving the international political climate. We warmly welcome and wholly support this program as a common platform in the struggle for peace and universal security and for averting the threat of war."

The results of the recent visit to the FRG by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which generated a wide response throughout the world, were convincing evidence of the Soviet Union's constant concern for the fate of peace and its readiness to do everything possible to eliminate the threat of thermonuclear war.

The Soviet Union's purposeful foreign policy initiatives, which are typified by profound realism and constructiveness, have a beneficial effect on the situation in the world. Among them are the UN General Assembly declaration on averting nuclear catastrophe and the decision on concluding a treaty on banning the deployment of any types of weapons in space.

Among the comprehensive and major proposals from the USSR an important place is allocated to measures aimed at ensuring peace and security in Asia. In the 30 or so years since the end of World War II Asia has continued to be continuously infected by large and small wars and armed conflicts. The current international situation on this continent, which constitutes one-third of the earth's land area and has a population of over 50 percent of mankind, is causing growing anxiety among the world public. In actual fact, whatever region of Asia we take, be it the Near, Middle or Far East, Southeast Asia or the Indian Ocean, we can say that each of them is a region where tension is growing. The reason for the aggravation of the situation is the aggressive intrigues of the forces of imperialism, militarism and hegemonism.

In the Near East U.S. imperialism is doing everything to encourage Israel's expansionist ambitions, lavishly supplying arms to reactionary regimes and trying to knock together a military-political bloc of Arab states under its auspices. The Reagan administration is continuing to further step up its military presence in this region and intensify its aggressive actions against progressive Arab and North African states, particularly Libya. The United States has concentrated major military forces in the region of the Persian Gulf.

An alarming situation has taken shape in the Far East. The alliance between Washington and Beijing, with Tokyo enlisted, is becoming increasingly graphic. A course of militarizing the country and playing up to the dangerous plans of the United States and China is clearly visible in the policy of Japan's ruling circles.

China has raised war preparations to the status of state policy and is strenuously building up its military potential. Having declared the Soviet Union to be "enemy No 1", Beijing deliberately stresses the coincidence of its strategic interests with those of the United States and Japan, at the basis of which lie frantic anti-Sovietism and hostility to the socialist community. The Chinese leaders have made the struggle against the fraternal socialist countries one of the chief trends in their foreign policy. Their dangerous partnership with imperialism, primarily with the most reactionary U.S. circles, has to a large extent predetermined the latest eruption of anti-Sovietism and the deterioration in the international climate.

The imperialist policy of destablizing the situation in the world, the escalation of the arms race and Beijing's adventurist course create a real and serious threat to states' independence and sovereignty and to peace and security in Asia. The U.S. administration's intention to supply China with offensive U.S. arms and other modern military equipment is seriously aggravating the situation.

In developing their military and political cooperation the U.S. imperialists, Japanese militarists and Chinese hegemoists are mounting a noisy campaign around the myth of the "Soviet military threat," spreading mistrust and dissension among Asian states and provoking conflicts among them. But, as is known it is precisely the Washington administration which is expanding its network of military bases in this region, including bases with nuclear arsenals, and encouraging certain bellicose regimes' steps aimed at creating their own nuclear weapons.

Life shows that there is a real possibility of liquidating dangerous seats of tension and settling conflicts by peaceful means. The governments of a number of Asian states and progressive forces of all countries of the region are in favor of such a constructive approach. The peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union has a crucial influence on the minds and hearts of millions of people living in Asia.

The Mongolian Government supports the idea of holding an international conference with the aim of collectively seeking ways to achieve an all-embracing settlement of the Near East problem on a just and realistic basis. This timely initiative from the Soviet Union fully meets the aspirations of the peoples whose vital interests require averting a further buildup of tension in the world and thwarting the imperialist forces' military-political conspiracy vis-a-vis this vitally important region. The USSR's proposal to hold concrete talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East with all interested countries is also highly topical.

The socialist countries' consistent peace-loving foreign policy and energetic actions are an obstacle to the imperialist and hegemonist forces' designs. An especially big role here belongs to the treaties of friendship and cooperation concluded between the socialist countries and also with other peace-loving states.

An important factor in the preservation and consolidation of peace in Asia and in the world as a whole is the steadily strengthening friendly relations between the USSR and India. Mongolia notes with satisfaction the growing positive influence of the constructive foreign policy of one of the major states of the region, India, on the course of international events to the benefit of detente and good-neighborliness.

In the current international situation maximum activization of all democratic and peace-loving forces is needed to effectively counter the aggressive policy of imperialism and hegemonism. Mongolia, together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, strengthens and expands ties and cooperation with them in the noble sphere of defending peace.

The 18th MPRP Congress stated with all determination that Mongolia will continue to promote the assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence and nonuse of force in relations among Asian states and the building of relations of mutual trust, good-neighborliness and equal cooperation. The congress put forward a proposal to elaborate and sign a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between Asian and Pacific states. With this aim in mind it was also proposed to call a conference of the countries of this region to which the states which are permanent members of the UN Security Council could be invited.

Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal's messages to the heads of state and government of 50 countries and to the UN secretary general which set out the motives for our initiative and considerations regarding ways to implement it were greeted with great interest and found a businesslike response. The Mongolian public welcomed with great satisfaction Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's reply to this message, which rates highly our proposals and expresses the Soviet Government's readiness to cooperate in their implementation.

It is perfectly natural that our initiative has much in common with proposals advanced on a national, regional and wider international level for strengthening security in Asia.

We have in mind the proposals of the SRV, Laos and Kampuchea on turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and cooperation; of the Soviet Union on normalizing the situation in the Persian Gulf region and on elaborating confidence-building measures in the Far East; of the DRA on a political settlement of the situation which has taken shape around Afghanistan; the proposal to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone; the efforts of the nonalined states for a peaceful settlement of the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, and so forth. All these measures are based on the desire to enact in practice the principle of reunciation of the use of force in international relations.

We believe that the situation in Asia can and must be improved. There is a need for good will and a readiness on the part of states to resolve international problems from positions of safeguarding the interests of peace and progress. There is a need for unified and solidarity actions on the part of all the peace-loving countries and peoples of Asia in order to erect a reliable barrier on the path of the aggressive intrigues and adventures of imperialist and hegemonist forces.

The struggle for Asian security is one of the decisive avenues of the common struggle to strengthen peace, deepen the processes of detente, end the pernicious arms race and make the transition to real disarmament.

ACTIVITIES OF SOVIET-KOREAN SOCIETY REVIEWED

SK311024 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Comrade (Volkov), secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, in a recent interview reviewed activities of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society in 1981. He said:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Korean translation] I can proudly say that Soviet-Korean friendship was further developed and consolidated in 1981. The public organizations and friendship societies of our two countries contributed and are contributing to the work of consolidating this friendship.

In this connection, I would like to say that the fifth national congress of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society held in Moscow was a significant event in the work of the society for 1981.

The Soviet people widely observed the 36th anniversary of the liberation of Korea from Japanese colonial rule by the Soviet Army. On that significant anniversary, commemorative gatherings, Soviet-Korean friendship soirees, and photo and book shows were held in many republics, oblasts and cities of our country.

The Soviet-Korean friendship society paid great attention to traditionally observing the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the achievement of reunification of the country in a peaceful and democratic way. To mark the month of solidarity, thousands attended mass rallies and meetings in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakh and Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republics and in Primorskiy Kray.

In our country, we met several delegations of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society. The Korean guests saw the Soviet people's achievements won in implementation of the 11th 5-Year Plan

Meanwhile, activists of the Soviet-Korean friendship societies in the RSFSR and the Ukrainian and Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republics also paid visits to the DPRK. Contracts of this kind no doubt contribute to consolidating the fraternal friendly relations.

On behalf of the thousands of Soviet friends of the Korean people, I send sincere greetings to the Korean listeners on the eve of the New Year and wish them peace, joy and happiness in the New Year.

The friendship between our two countries, which is a guarantee for our success in socialist and communist construction, will continue to develop and strenghten.

CIA SEEN BEHIND SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES IN INDIA

LD301432 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 30 Dec 81

[By TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Dec, TASS -- Punjab State and the south eastern regions of India lie almost two thousand kilometres apart and differ vastly in natural conditions and the customs of their people. But reports coming from these areas are absolutely alike. Attempts on the lives of politicians, blowing up of residential houses and administrative buildings -- in Punjab, the killing of civilians, attacks on police stations, sabotage on the railways and at power stations -- in Assam, Manipur and other north eastern states.

The similarity of these crimes is not surprising. All of them have an anti-Indian slant, endanger the security and territorial integrity of India and are directed from one place -- the headquarters of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency at Langley, near Washington. It is there that all kind of subversive operations, code-named "Gibraltar," "Khalistan" and others, are reportedly planned with the aim of separating from India some of its territories.

The facts of recent years indicate that American special services are engaged in subversive activities against India. The methods, directions and code-names of conspiracies change with years but their anti-Indian slant remains unchanged. It seems in place here to recall the CIA's attempts to discredit and overthrow the government of Jawaharlal Nehru and the activities of the notorious American "Peace Corps" in India. Agents of this branch of the CIA became so active in their anti-government machinations in India that the Indians, despite their traditional hospitality, had to expel them from their country.

At present the CIA seems to have shifted the emphasis of its subversive work to the northern districts of India. It backs the separatists in Jamu and Kashmir. The U.S. support of the Sikh separatists who want Punjab State to secede from India and become an independent state of "Khalistan," has come so far that "a Khalistan government in exile," fully maintained by Washington, has been established in the United States.

Also well known are the CIA's sinister activities in the north east of India. American agents there, posing as preachers and missionaries, operate in contact with special services in Beijing. Their main task is to work up secessionist sentiments. Facts mentioned in the Indian press show that rebels from the Naga tribe, for instance, are supplied with arms and money through CIA channels. It is reported almost daily from the north eastern regions of India about ever new crimes committed by the separatists who have adopted terror, violence and banditism, or instruction from Washington and Beijing, as methods for achieving their aims.

Washington's traditional anti-Indian policy finds expression in increasingly rude interference in India's internal affairs. Its aim is to destabilise the situation in that country.

U.S. DRUG COMPANIES IN INDIA FORCED TO CLOSE

BK251352 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] According to reports received from Delhi, on orders of the government branches of American drug companies -- the John Wyeth Company and the Wyeth Private Limited -- in India have been closed. In this connection our commentator Vladimir Belov writes:

What are the reasons behind such a step? These two companies have proved that the primary objective of the American companies is to earn profit. In fact, under the pretext of protecting the health of the people, these Western companies sell their medical products at a high price, thereby adversely affecting the economic position of the common Indian people.

But a disease is a disease, the people, by denying themselves food and other essential commodities, are forced to spend 20, 30 or even more rupees for a package of medicine manufactured by Glaxo, Warner, Ciba, Hoechet and other foreign companies.

So far as the foreign drug companies are concerned, they take from India over 500 million rupees annually. But that is still not enough for them. The Western companies often adopt various types of financial tactics. They hide their exact income, evade tax payment, import medicines which are sometimes ineffective and harmful and so forth. In this way they seriously violate Indian laws. Thus, a decision was made to end the operations of the two American drug companies. On earlier occasions six Western companies were also closed for the same type of irregularities.

The government of India has to a certain extent limited the activities of the Western drug companies. As a result of the development of the state-owned pharmaceutical industry under the current public sector economic system, it is possible to manufacture the most effective medicines and supply them to the public in large quantities at a low price. In attaining this great objective, cooperation with the Soviet Union has played an important role. The Soviet Union has helped India in setting up the infrastructure for the development of the state-owned pharmaceutical industry.

Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, the state-owned concern set up with Soviet assistance, produces 40 percent of total medicine in India. It includes an antibiotic factory in Rishikesh, a pharmaceutical plant in Hyderabad, and a surgical equipment manufacturing plant in Madras.

In the view of the experts, because of the existence of these factories, it has been possible to deny the operations of the selfish Western drug companies in India. The steps taken by the government against the John Wyeth Company and the Wyeth Private Limited is obvious proof of this fact.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH INDIA; EXPANSION SEEN

LD252126 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1610 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] New Delhi, 25 Dec (TASS) -- The ceremony of signing the 1982 Soviet-Indian trade protocol has taken place here, envisaging a further increase in the volume of mutual trade. Bilateral trade is to be increased by roughly 10-15 percent compared with the level expected for the outgoing year.

The steady expansion of trade between the USSR and India is a characteristic feature of mutually advantageous bilateral ties which are developing on the firm basis of the treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation. During the period 1975-80 alone Soviet-Indian trade turnover increased by 150 percent and reached R1.7 billion. At the present time India occupies first place in the Soviet Union's trade with the developing countries. The USSR in its turn is one of India's biggest trading partners.

Indian exports to the USSR will increase markedly. There are plans to substantially increase deliveries of Indian industrial products in addition to such traditional commodities as tea, coffee, tobacco, spices and clothing. Industrial products now account for 60 percent of Indian exports to the Soviet Union. The USSR will for the first time purchase from India installations for the purification of water, pumps and compressors. The newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES notes that the steady expansion of Indian exports through trade with the Soviet Union is providing a substantial stimulus to the development of the country's industry.

Deputy Minister Comments

PM291605 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 51, December 1981, signed to press 14 December 1981, publishes on page 21 under the heading "USSR-India: Mutually Advantageous Cooperation" a 1,500-word "our correspondent" interview with I.T. Grishin, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, "on the state and prospects for Soviet-Indian trade and economic relations." Grishin gives statistics indicating the development of Soviet-Indian trade in recent years and discusses its structure, giving examples of the types of goods supplied in each direction. He states that Brezhnev's 1980 visit to India gave "powerful new impetus to the further successful development and strengthening of Soviet-Indian relations in all spheres, including trade and economic cooperation," and notes the role of agreements signed between the two countries. He concludes by outlining the main directions of trade in the current 5-year period.

SOVIET POSITION ON AFGHAN ISSUE REITERATED

LD300130 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Vladimir Korotkov commentary]

[Text] The Western news media are again whipping up the so-called Afghan issue. The aim of the deliberate campaign is to try to hold the Soviet Union responsible for the situation surrounding Afghanistan and justify the undeclared war being waged by the United States, China and reactionary Arab regimes. The dirty war, as Afghan leader Babrak Karmal stressed, is not only continuing, but growing in scale. The revolution the Afghan people carried out in 1978 brought about no foreign policy problems, and could not produce any for that matter, but it did upset the strategic plans of the United States and China. Both felt their geopolitical interests in the region were at stake.

As soon as the American-Chinese alliance was shaped, it set itself the task of overthrowing the Afghan Government. Armed bands were sent to Afghan territory, bands trained and equipped by the United States, China and their allies. The aggression kept growing, so the Afghan Government could not but turn to the Soviet Union for help. The move was fully in keeping with the sovereign country's right to self-defense, a right recorded in the UN Charter and the Treaty of Friendship, Neighborly Relations and Cooperation with the Soviet Union.

President Brezhnev remarked that denying Afghanistan help meant putting it at the mercy of imperialist groups and allowing aggressive forces to repeat what they had managed to do, say, in Chile, where freedom was drenched in blood. The limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan forestalled the danger and naturally spoiled the game of the enemies of Afghanistan. As these enemies are hypocritically demanding that foreign troops be pulled out from the country, they vainly try to make the Afghan people defenseless. They care least of all for normalization and the sovereign rights of the Afghans.

A fully guaranteed stop to the armed aggression against Afghanistan is the real way to eliminating tension there. When the armed aggression is discontinued, as the well-known proposals of the Afghan Government envisage, the presence of Soviet troops on Afghan territory will become unnecessary.

However, the West keeps rejecting the constructive Afghan proposals and driving up tension surrounding the country. The Soviet Union, as it has stated time and again, has helped and, as long as friendly Afghanistan needs, will continue to help it uphold its sovereignty and ensure a just solution in the region in the interests of general peace and security.

PROGRESS IN AFGHAN DOMESTIC LIFE REVIEWED

LD300214 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Yuriy Glukhov commentary]

[Text] Creation is the key word that should be used to convey the atmosphere that prevails in today's Afghanistan. While less than 4 years have passed since the victory of the Afghan revolution, it has already changed radically the life of the Afghan people, and the renewal process covers all the spheres of society's life -- political, economic, social and cultural. Despite the scheming of the domestic and outside reactionaries, the republic has secured undeniable gains bringing about that renewal. The stadard of living was boosted considerably and pay was improved by 40 to 50 percent for the lower-paid categories of workers. Allocations increased by 50 percent to subsidize free meals of wage and salary earners at state enterprises and offices. According to the Kabul NEW TIMES, the measures spread onto more than 200,000 people. Prices of many prime necessity goods and medicines were reduced. Comfortable flats were built and transferred to workers on beneficial conditions.

Much was done for the peasants who make up the bulk of the country's population. They were exempt from the land tax in the last 3 years. That amounts to the sum of 722 million Afghanis. The purchasing price of certain farm produce was raised considerably, whereas the price of seed, chemical fertilizers and other chemicals and agricultural implements was lowered. The government granted sizeable loans to peasants. The building is underway of [word indistinct] machine and tractor stations where peasants can borrow necessary machines at a reasonable pay [as heard]. About 300,000 families were given land holdings gratis following the agrarian reform the country was implementing. The Afghan Government goes ahead with efforts aimed at democratizing the political and social life in the country.

The first congress of the Afghan trade unions was convened. Unions of intellectual workers, writers, [word indistinct] art workers were set up. The youth and women's organizations were formed. Before the revolution 80 percent of the people were illiterate. Eight hundred new schools have appeared in the country since 1978, the year of the revolution. The authorities give much attention to measures designed to help wipe out illiteracy. Five hundred and thirty thousand workers and peasants have already sat at their desks. The task is set to teach all the people how to read and write in the next 8 to 10 years.

Noticeable changes have taken place in the health service. The government has set a noble aim of spreading medical assistance onto the entire population in the next 5 years, conquering infectious diseases and making medical aid available to every Afghan. More hospitals and maternity homes are being built for the purpose. First-aid stations open at enterprises. The construction is underway in Kabul of a large clinic. It will become a center for upgrading and training medical experts for Afghanistan.

The National Patriotic Front of Afghanistan plays the major role in the building of a new society. It unties workers, peasants, handicraftsmen, nomads, council workers, representatives of all the nationalities and tribes and also all the progressive and democratic organizations of the country.

It is obvious that the successes of the young republic would have been more impressive had there not been the interference of hostile elements. Immediately after the April revolution, the United States, other NATO countries and China launched an undeclared war against Afghanistan, whipping up tension in the country artificially. They kept financing and arming counterrevolutionary bands operating from the Pakistani territory. These bands are being transferred secretly to the Afghan territory to victimize government employees, plunder and intimidate local people and frustrate in every possible way the building of a better life. The Western propaganda is piling up heaps of lies and inventions around Afghanistan. In May 1980 the Afghan Government came out with some proposals aimed at reaching a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan and at normalizing Afghanistan's relations with Pakistan and Iran.

In August this year Afghanistan reaffirmed its proposals, which were nothing else but the display of a sincere desire to normalize the situation. This turn of events, however, does not (?come) to the liking of the United States and its allies. They continue waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan.

It would be appropriate at this point to quote the statement made by Brezhnev on 16 December. It is high time, he declared, for all those who are scheming against Afgahnistan to realize that no matter how hard they will try to push Afghanistan off the road of independence and progress, their attempts are doomed to failure. The sun of freedom has risen over Afghanistan, President Brezhnev said, and no one will ever be able to put out this light.

YOUNG VOLUNTEERS JOIN RANKS OF AFGHAN MILITIA

PM301059 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 81 p 3

[S. Baygarov report: "Little Boys Grow Up Early Here"]

[Text] Kabul, Moscow -- The 2d reserve battalion of the (tsarandoy) (as the militia is called in Afghanistan) is based on the outskirts of Kabul. With Lt S. Mohammad, deputy commander for political affairs of this subunit, I drove out there in a Volga automobile that had a bullet hole in the windshield.

Volunteers who are sent to join the militia on the recommendation of local branches of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan receive instruction in the necessary military skills here. The commander of the battalion, Capt A. Fazli, a former paratrooper, told us:

"The first volunteers from the Democratic Youth Organization started coming to us at the beginning of May. Since then we have been receiving new reinforcements every week."

"And have you had any volunteers who, having discovered how hard the work is, have asked to be sent home?"

"We had a case like that a week ago. A few volunteers did not come back from leave," the deputy commander for political affairs said. "We were quite worried -- for anything could have happened. A little investigation was promptly carried out. It transpired that the lads had somehow managed to deceive the selection commission of the Democratic Youth Organization's city committee by claiming they were older than they were in fact and had gone to join the militia without breathing a word to their parents. So when they went home in uniform, their parents gave them a good scolding. I talked with the lads and they say that the day they turn 17 they will come straight back to us anyway. They are only anxious now about whether they will have any difficulties then," the officer said with a smile...."Ours are good lads. You can rely on them."

We met a few of them. Outwardly they are all alike: hair trimmed short, their uniforms still stiff with newness.

Gulmohammad is 18. His father is an officer. He heard an appeal for volunteers to join the militia over the radio. He believes that it is in the security forces that he can be of greatest service to the revolution. His coeval, (Yokhsomula), hails from Konar. He came here on the recommendation of his local branch of the Democratic Youth Organization. There are many sons of peasants, workers and employees here and there are those whose entire families have been massacred by bandits. There are all sorts of people here, but they all have this in common: They are young, they hate the enemies of the revolution and they are prepared to defend the revolution to the last drop of blood. Little boys grow up early here.

Emerging from the shade of a library, we were momentarily blinded by the bright sunshine and so did not immediately see the colorful group of young people that had settled themselves on the ground in front of the entrance to the barracks. "And here we have our reinforcements," the battalion commander said striding over to the volunteers to make their acquaintance.

"It fills my heart with joy to see these people coming to us, and their number increases with every week. We are thinking of getting girls to join us too. Women from the Democratic Organization of Women of Afghanistan have already had experience of this sort of work."

Jamilah, (Omina) and (Marioalim) have just returned from Qandahar. They are all members of the Democratic Organization of Women. It is difficult to believe that these doe-eyed slips of girls, wearing the veil, have been touring through toubled areas of the town, carrying out explanatory work and identifying houses in which bandits have accumulated veritable arsenals of weapons and ammunition taking advantage of the fact that no strangers are allowed to enter the women's section of dwellings.

"Who, if not we, can ferret out these places?" asks (Omina). "For every woman knows what is going on in her house, and as a rule she can only share her information with another woman. So we have just been touring the streets and bazaars and have struck up many acquaintances. The public is happy to help us. I recall the following incident: As I was passing a stall, a little old lady whom I did not know offered two flat cakes to me. This surprised me but I took them. It turned out that between them there was a note containing information about where gang leaders meet. They were all subsequently arrested."

"But don't think that this is our main task," (Marialim) interjected. "Our main responsibility is the education of women who have been oppressed for centuries. On the very first day we arrived by plane in Qandahar, a meeting was called which was attended by 2,600 female students from schools and lycees."

"Kabul by night is very different from Kabul by day. During the day it is a city of heavy traffic -- all the well-known makes of cars are to be seen -- of innumerable market stalls with vendors touting for custom, of glances stealthily shot from behind veils -- in short, it is a palette of the most vivid colors of the East. Kabul by night means deserted streets, a somewhat wary silence broken only by the barking of the countless dogs there are here. We drive along slowly in a militia patrol car. All is quiet. The city is asleep. Ard among those who protect its tranquility are these volunteers -- the young forces of the revolution.

SOVIET OFFICER LEADS SUPPLY COLUMN IN DRA

PM291115 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 13 December carries on page 2 an unattributed 150-word item entitled "Inside Afghanistan" accompanied by a head-and-shoulders portrait of Sr Lt V. Bryuzgin and a picture of a column of four trucks negotiating a mountain road. The item contains the following passage:

"A column of fuel supply trucks winds its way toward a mountain pass. The higher the vehicles ascend the greater the effects of the thin air. There are several such passes on its route.

"The drivers skillfully negotiate the mountain roads. They are taking lessons in self-discipline and composure from Sr Lt Vladimir Bryuzgin, who is leading the column along this difficult route. This officer holds the Order of the Red Star for unstinting military labor."

USSR, DRA ACADEMIES SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

PM301013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Dec 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Agreement Between Two Academies"]

[Text] Scientists from the Soviet Union and the DRA are embarking on a broad cooperation program. On 18 December an agreement was signed between the two countries' academies of sciences providing for the organization of bilateral symposiums, preparation in joint scientific work and the exchange of scientists for research and lectures.

NEW PAKISTAN COUNCIL TO STRENGTHEN MILITARY RULE

LD241934 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] London, 24 Dec, TASS -- According to reports from Islamabad, the chief of Pakistan's military regime, General Ziaul Haq, published a decree on the formation of the so-called Federal Advisory Council. This step, taken despite a large-scale protest movement of the public and forces of the opposition, is aimed at extending the rule of the military, established as a result of a state takeover in July 1977. The present leadership of the country is planning to give the council certain legislative functions so that it might substitute for the parliament which has been suspended for over four years under martial law and a ban on any political activity. One of the first steps to be taken by the Advisory Council, which is appointed by President Ziaul Haq and will consist of persons loyal to him, will be endorsement of an ammendment to the 1973 Constitution, introducing presidential rule instead of the parliamentary system.

Observers believe that the formation of the Advisory Council is a new political trick of the military regime. It reduces to nought Ziaul Haq's repeated promises to hold parliamentary elections, pressed for by all political parties of the opposition which have recently announced the reorganization of the movement for democracy in Pakistan. They issued a joint statement in Karachi, calling for stepped-up action for the sooner conduct of general elections, the lifting of the martial law and of all the bans on political parties, and the release of all political prisoners.

Instead of meeting these legitimate demands, the Pakistani military regime resorts to repression against the opposition and the democratic movement. In the Province of Punjab alone 5,000 persons were arrested over the last month, as admitted by the police inspector general.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON KUZNETSOV VISIT TO NEPAL

PM301429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] Katmandu, 15 Dec, TASS -- V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who is here on an official friendly visit, has been received by the Nepalese head of state, King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev. Questions of bilateral relations, as well as international problems of mutual interest, were discussed during the talks, which were held in a friendly atmosphere.

The distinguished Soviet guest met with M.M. Singh, chairman of the National Panchayat. During friendly talks the sides advocated the further broadening of parliamentary ties between the two states. M.M. Singh emphasized that Nepal advocates the development of relations with the Soviet Union.

A Nepalese-Soviet friendship rally was held in the capital's city hall. It was attended by the leaders of the Nepalese-Soviet Friendship Association, the Nepalese-Soviet Cultural Association and the Club of Friends of the USSR, and by representatives of the Nepalese public. In their speeches at the rally, the associations' leaders pointed out that since the proclamation of Lenin's decree on peace, the Soviet Union has been a consistent fighter for peace on the planet. They voiced support for the Soviet initiatives aimed at strengthening peace, curbing the arms race and reducing international tension.

The speakers evaluated highly the aid which the Soviet Union gives to developing countries in strengthening their independence and sovereignty and in achieving economic independence.

V.V. Kuznetsov expressed thanks for the warm words addressed to the USSR and the Soviet people and conveyed greetings and very good wishes to the Nepalese people from the Soviet people and from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally.

Over the 25 years since diplomatic relations were established, he said, the Soviet Union and Nepal have laid firm foundations for successful cooperation. Soviet-Nepalese ties can serve as a good example of fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems.

The strengthening of friendship, mutual understanding and trust among peoples and the joint struggle of all the planet's people to preserve and strengthen peace are assuming special topicality in the present complicated international situation. Only under conditions of peace, with a substantial reduction in arms spending, is it possible to implement successfully the creative plans for the development of peaceful sectors of the economy, to combat poverty and disease and to raise the living standards of the peoples, including the peoples of developing countries.

The program of peaceful building adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress is aimed at precisely this, he said, and all the peace initiatives advanced by the USSR serve precisely these aims. In the sphere of strengthening peace there is a wide field of activity for joint actions by all peace-loving states and for cooperation between the USSR and Nepal.

V.V. Kuznetsov gave a dinner in honor of Nepalese Prime Minister S.B. Thapa.

The distinguished Soviet guest left Katmandu for Delhi today. He was seen off at the capital's airport by Nepalese Prime Minister S.B. Thapa; M.M. Singh, chairman of the National Panchayat, and other officials. The sendoff party included A.-R.Kh. Vezirov, USSR ambassador to Nepal.

BREZHNEV, BANGLADESH PRESIDENT EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD251714 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Abdus Sattar, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, expressing congratulations and wishes for success in connection with his election to his post. In reply, the president of Bangladesh expressed deep gratitude for the (?kind) congratulations and good wishes and, for his part, wished Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sound health and happiness, as well as progress and prosperity for the friendly Soviet people. The telegram expresses confidence that the friendly relations between the two countries will continue to develop in the future for the good of the Soviet and Bangladesh peoples in the interests of strengthening universal peace and international security.

BRIEFS

AFGHAN COPRA OIL -- Soviet experts have designed a big oil-making plant for Afghanistan. It will work on the basis of major copra deposits in that country. The USSR will supply the equipment and help train personnel. [Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 28 Dec 81 LD]

REAGAN IN STATEMENT DISTORTED BREZHNEV LETTER

LD301740 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 30 Dec 81

["Concerning Ronald Reagan's Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] [No dateline received] -- The White House has issued another statement by Ronald Reagan about the events in Poland. As before, the President ignores objective facts and is falsifying the real state of affairs. The explanations and reasoning given by the head of government of the Polish People's Republic General Wojciech Jaruzelski seem not to exist as far as he is concerned.

Without any grounds contrary to facts, the President of the United States ascribes to the Soviet Union responsibility for the introduction of martial law in Poland. He asserts that for many months "the Russians demanded a crackdown" and now, according to Reagan, "they openly endorse the suppression which has ensued in Poland." The logic is simple: He, the President, sees it this way, and therefore he thinks nothing of grossly misrepresenting again the Soviet Union's stand. Meanwhile, the Soviet stand was brought to the notice of the U.S. side many times.

Ronald Reagan mentions in his statement the correspondence with Leonid Brezhnev, distorting in the process the essence of the Soviet leader's letter. What was mentioned in the letter? Leonid Brezhnev was urging precisely the United States to stop, at last, the interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, the Polish People's Republic, the interference which has been continuing for a long time in most varied forms.

The letter rejected the United States claims to decide for the Poles in what directions and in what ways the Polish society should develop. Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the social system in Poland has been chosen not by Washington, Moscow or other capitals but by the Poles. No one should tell the Polish leadership how it should decide its internal affairs.

In connection with Ronald Reagan's hints about the possibility of some negative steps by the U.S. Government in the sphere of relations with the USSR, it was pointed out in Leonid Brezhnev's reply that the present U.S. administration had done a lot, as it is, to undermine all the positive [as received] that had been achieved through great efforts in relations between the two countries during the previous U.S. administrations. And that if Soviet American relations were eroded further, the United States would bear the entire responsibility for this.

The President's new statement shows that the obsessive wish to "roll back socialism" is blinding certain persons in the U.S. leadership, is preventing them from seeing the reality. The references to the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, which are made by the President, are nothing more than a smokescreen to cover up arbitrariness to the intention to continue and increase interference in the affairs of others, the intention to place the United States above the sovereignty and interests of other states.

The President of the United States resorted to the usual set of hackneyed allegations with regard to the USSR in order to try to substantiate the measures he had announced, the measures that are leading to a further worsening of Soviet-American relations. The flights of Aeroflot planes to the USA are being suspended. Negotiations on a new Soviet-U.S. maritime agreement are being suspended, the issuance of licences for the export to the USSR of some types of equipment and technology that are freely sold on the world market will be complicated. As is known, it is the United States that initiated the resumption of contracts on a number of economic projects. Now the United States unilaterally rejects them.

Ignoring norms of international law, neglecting its commitments to other countries, the United States acts as an unreliable, not to say whimsical, partner. And in this context Ronald Reagan's words in the statement about the desire of the United States to have "a constructive and mutually beneficial relationship with the Soviet Union" do not alter anything. They are merely an empty phrase.

The Washington administration's behaviour is the main impediment to finding a settlement of problems between states that would be beneficial to all, that would help consolidate international security. The pronouncements of the President of the United States and of other U.S. officials show that they are tenaciously clinging to methods of interference, pressure, sanctions, embargo and so on. All these are such requisites of politics that should have long been discarded.

Every people has the right to arrange its life in its own home as it sees fit and for this reason say "hands off" to those who try to impose themselves as patrons and advisers.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 30 December reports on the statement issued by President Reagan concerning events in Poland. This version has been compared with the above TASS version and found to be identical, with the following variations:

[The Moscow Domestic Version is not attributed to TASS. The Moscow Domestic Service version adds the following passage after the last paragraph, last line:

[The measures of economic discrimination against the Soviet Union announced by Reagan have aroused a mixed reaction in the United States. The circles which are banking on a worsening of the international situation and of Soviet-American relations and which are fighting for a policy of confrontation are coming out in support of Reagan's statement and his adventurist actions. On the other hand, judging by reports in the American mass media, most people in the business world are coming out against the futile measures in the belief that the industrial companies and farmers of the United States will suffer from them more than the Soviet Union. Thus the New York TIMES says that representatives of American business circles reacted with caution to the economic measures announced by President Reagan and most demanded some kind of guarantee from the administration that the U.S. allies would not replace American companies as suppliers to other countries.

[In the opinion of the Washington POST the cessation of direct supplies to Poland and the trade sanctions against the Soviet Union are arousing a certain uneasiness in U.S. agricultural organizations connected with American exports. They have demanded an explanation of government policy with regard to credits for East European countries and the USSR. A number of other organizations point out in an appeal to the government that U.S. agriculture may suffer.

[The CBS television company has shown a reportage from Peoria in the state of Illinois, where the Catepillar Tractor company, which is supplying pipe-layers to the USSR, is located. The reportage noted that as a result of the administration's discriminatory economic measures the company may suffer losses to the tune of over $100 million.

[Another television company, ABC, stated that the Soviet Union may purchase goods not in the United States, but in other countries. This applies to an equal degree to the equipment for the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe. This would hit the Catepillar Tractor Company, for instance, without affecting the Soviet Union.

[On the whole, CBS stresses, the measures taken by Washington will not have any strong effect on the Soviet Union. According to the NBC television company the White House's measures will hit the United States harder than Moscow. American experts consider that the action taken by Washington will cost U.S. companies $300 million annually in losses from sales of goods to the Soviet Union. The United State's West European allies, the television company noted, will think twice before joining in the United States' discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union. The reason for this lies primarily in the fact that the creation of the gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe, for instance, means the placing of orders in the FRG, Italy, France and Britain worth $11 billion.]

TASS ENGLISH ON REAGAN'S 'DISCRIMINATORY MEASURES'

LD301204 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 30 Dec, TASS -- The U.S. administration has taken a provocative step the purpose of which is to poison the international climate even more, to exacerbate tensions, to worsen confrontation and toughen the militarist foreign policy course.

Infuriated by a failure of their plans for a restoration of capitalism in Poland with the hands of their agents from among the counter-revolutionary scum from KSS/KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], the "Confederation of Independent Poland" and Solidarity, Washington rulers are in a hurry to whip up to the limit a campaign of hatred in respect of socialist countries, above all, the USSR, to undermine the foundations of Soviet-American relations worked out as a result of huge efforts, and to curtail them to a minimum.

President R. Reagan has published a statement, announcing the introduction of a whole number of unilateral discriminatory measures with regard to the Soviet Union, ranging from a suspension of Aeroflot service to the USA to a review of bilateral Soviet-U.S. agreements in trade and scientific-technical cooperation, agreements signed by the Government of the USA.

To justify this crude diktat with regard to a sovereign state unprecendented and absolutely inadmissible in universally accepted international practice, the head of the U.S. administration has resorted to direct forgery and lies, maintaining that the Soviet Union allegedly "interfered" in Polish affairs and bears "direct responsbility" for the situation in Poland.

The master of the White House needed these groundless accusations to distort universally known facts demonstrating that the trials of direct interference in the affairs of Poland on the part of U.S. imperialism which carries out subversive activities against the Polish People's Republic with the hands of the CIA. It is exactly the United States which reared the Polish counterrevolution, and was pushing it toward unleashing a fratricidal war which would have plunged Poland into chaos and would have led it to a national catastrophe.

None other than Washington rendered financial and other aid to the members of KSS/KOR, the "Confederation of Independent Poland" and to extremists from Solidarity, brought CIA agents into these organisations, and through radio stations "Free Europe" and the Voice of America daily guided the provocative actions of counter-revolutionary antisocialist forces aimed at undermining the power of the people.

Measures taken in the Polish People's Republic to create conditions for overcoming the crisis situation, to protect law, and restore public order constitute an internal affair of Poland. Blind fury of the Washington administration over these legitimate measures taken by sovereign Poland testifies that the remains of common sense have been lost in Washington. The things went so far that Reagan, who falsely accused the Soviet Union at the beginning of his announcement of alleged "interference" in Polish affairs, virtually demanded at the end that the USSR interfere in Poland in order to lift measures taken by the government of the Polish People's Republic to stabilize and normalize the situation in the country. At the same time he threatened new acts of blackmail and pressure.

Such statements by Reagan constitute a quintessence of the great-power, imperial policy of the ruling circles of the United States which make no account of sovereignty of other countries and people, which think they have the right to dictate their will and terms to them, to stage blood-shedding coups and impose the regimes that suit them on peoples.

The peoples of South Korea, Chile, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, Cuba, the Seychelles and many other countries have experienced such a course pursued by United States governments.

Political observers note that the Soviet Union is a great power which has never allowed and will never allow anyone to speak the language of blackmail and diktat to itself. It is universally known that repeated attempts to "influence" the USSR with the help of various "sanctions" have invariably ended in a flop, including in the recent past.

A fresh attempt of the White House to embark once again on the long bankrupt road of threats and blackmail cannot, therefore, be regarded in any other way than a deliberate striving of the U.S. leadership to worsen the international situation even further, to hurl the world back to the dark times of the cold war and to give U.S. imperialism a free hand in pursuing a militarist policy aimed at achieving world domination.

The White House is stubbornly unwilling to take into account the unalterable fact that the times have changed and that no one can reverse history. The adventurist, reckless course of the Reagan administration is doomed to a shameful failure.

TASS CORRECTION TO REAGAN'S DISCRIMINATORY MEASURES

Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1256 on 30 December transmits a service message correcting the TASS item with the headline "Reagan's 'Discriminatory Measures' Condemned" published in the 30 December USSR Daily Report on page F 1 as follows:

Paragraph three, lines three and four should read "...reviewing Soviet-American agreements in the field..." (changing "relations" to "agreements")

KORIONOV COMMENTS ON U.S. INTERFERENCE IN POLAND

PM311211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 81 p 5

[V. Korionov article: "Impotent Malice"]

[Text] A repulsively cynical and unscrupulous imperialist propaganda campaign against Poland has now been unleashed in the United States and certain other NATO countries. Reactionary press organs are slandering away and television and radio programs are being made in a paroxysm of hysteria. Directed by government organs and the special services, the Western mass media are trying to outdo one another in inventing ludicrous and most "terrible" reports on the situation in Poland.

Some are speaking of "many tens of thousands of internees." Others are competing to give the biggest figure for people killed and wounded. Still others are conjuring up out of thin air reports of the introduction of an "iron army dictatorship" in Poland and the "tyranny" that is alleged to be reigning in the country and are bandying about the concepts of a "military junta" and "military coup," which are commonplace ideas in the West. They are going so far as to make the absurd claims that in the so-called "military operations Soviet officers dressed in Polish uniform are taking part." And so on and so forth.

These "reports" could be ignored as the product of a diseased imagination. But they are fantasizing not for their own pleasure, but with intent. Malicious intent. The professional anticommunists have been set the goal of at all costs distorting the true situation in Poland and defaming the patriotic forces in the country, which are doing their utmost to save their homeland from catastrophe. The hope of casting aspersions on the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which are adopting principled stands, can also be clearly discerned behind these insinuations.

It is not hard to see that the orgy in the Western mass media is being inspired and directed from a single center. And in point of fact Washington does not conceal this.

The President's closest advisers -- Haig, Weinberger and Meese -- made simultaneous appearances on the three leading U.S. television channels.

They suggested to viewers the idea that, as Meese put it, "the Russians have played the dominant role in the measures taken in the last few weeks" in Poland. Haig spoke of the USSR's "responsibility" for the present Polish situation's consequences "for peace and stability" in Europe.

There had to be threats too. Weinberger, for instance, declared: "We (that is, the United States -- V.K.) may take a number of steps. We already have plans...and we are already doing something." And he added: "We are trying to involve the whole group of European allies in our actions."

It would be futile to seek in these and similar remarks any corroboration of the fantasies about the Soviet Union. The reason is clear: No such facts exist.

But others do, and these facts indicate with the utmost clarity that interference in Poland's internal affairs is indeed taking place and is being implemented by Washington. Food deliveries to Poland via U.S. Government organs have been stopped. The American administration has suspended the consideration of questions of granting loans to Poland. Washington is not satisfied with trying to establish something like an economic and financial "blockade" of Poland. It would like to harness the entire NATO bloc in this unsavory work. In particular, it is on precisely this mission that Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Eagleburger has now been sent to NATO's Brussels headquarters.

The interference in the sovereign state's internal affairs is not confined to this. As has already been reported, in official statements the U.S. State Department is openly demanding that the Polish leadership rescind the measures aimed at creating the conditions for Poland to emerge from the state of crisis. It is demanding the release of the Solidarity figures interned by the Military Council of National Salvation who -- there is now documentary proof of this -- were preparing a counterrevolutionary coup d'etat in Poland, planning to kill tens of thousands of communists, to overthrow the people's power and to restore capitalism in the country.

By what right, one wonders? Washington dislikes the legitimate Polish Government. It likes the gentlemen who were active in Solidarity. Washington is hungry to see them in power, untroubled by the fact that what is at issue is the internal affairs of another, sovereign state.

In their desire to aggravate the situation in Poland the American authorities are embarking on the path of truly unprecedented arbitrariness. Special radio transmitters beaming broadcasts inside Poland have been brought into operation in U.S. consulates -- in Krakow, for instance. Radio Free Europe and other radio stations operating, as is well known, under the direct leadership of the CIA and the U.S. State Department are constantly engaged in open, unbridled incitement to armed action against the legitimate authorities.

A useful lie is better than the useless truth is the principle by which the slanderers are guided. And anything that does not fit in with the idea of inflaming hostility among the peoples and bellicose anticommunism comes into the category of not merely useless but harmful truth so far as imperialist ideologists are concerned. This is why both officials and the Western propaganda machine are simply ignoring the information about the situation supplied by the official Polish authorities. The West clings obstinately to the fantasies even when the inventors are collared.

The aim of the interference in others' affairs is to incite the Poles to slaughter. At the price of bloody carnage these gentlemen would like to internationalize the "Polish question" and to turn the events taking place inside Poland into a source of the further exacerbation of international tension.

It is not the fate of the Polish people that Washington and certain other Western capitals are concerned about. They are concerned about the outcome of the criminal political game in which aggressive and adventurist imperialist circles are gambling with the fate of the Polish people. The carefully conceived plan for the destruction of socialism on Polish soil has not succeeded for the enemies of socialism. The reactionary mass media are furious because the imperialist hopes of dislodging Poland from the fraternal family of the socialist community are clearly collapsing.

The situation in Poland is now gradually returning to normal. Life is starting to follow its customary course. In most regions of the country industrial enterprises are operating, transport and the trade network are working and the curfew is gradually being lifted. People who had been subjected to moral and physical terror by Solidarity's counterrevolutionary ringleaders are returning to work in the realization that this is the only way to extricate the country from the crisis.

The introduction of martial law in Poland and the creation of the Military Council of National Salvation have nothing in common with a military coup. They are actions by the legitimate government, the legitimate authorities, in accordance with the country's constitution. They were prompted by the need to prevent an anticonstitutional coup, bloodshed and civil war. Only irresponsible people indifferent to the fate of their people and the future of their country could have continued apathetically to contemplate the raging counterrevolution and anarchy and to stand idle in the face of the intrigues of adventurists who were deliberately pushing Poland into the abyss.

The measures stemming from the state of martial law which are being implemented by the Polish Government are directed against the provocateurs and traitors who in their hatred of people's Poland aligned themselves with imperialism and its special services.

It would be hard to expect counterrevolution to surrender without resistance, not to try to show its teeth in one region or another, not to leave a painful memory. There are some [otdelnyye] hotbeds of tension. In places the extremists are provoking clashes. But their lead is being followed only by deluded people, especially young men, who are confused and do not know what they are doing.

The counterrevolution in Poland is not passing and shall not pass!

This is what infuriates the enemies of socialism. The Polish people have decided to save their home, and they will save it. At the side of working Poland in resolving this patriotic task are its reliable friends and the sympathy and support of all who value the cause of national independence and social progress and the cause of world peace. As always, their true friends -- the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries -- are at the side of the fraternal Polish people at this difficult time.

WEST'S MISSILES, SUPPORT FOR SOLIDARITY LINKED

LD310342 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2250 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 31 Dec [Moscow time] (TASS) -- The introduction of martial law in Poland averted civil war and in this sense has evidently wrecked the hopes of the British Conservatives, writes Vladimir Simonov today in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. It seems that official London has its own view of how history should be made: By violence and by the destruction of tens of thousands of communists, the representatives of legitimate power and of the organs for preserving order. It is precisely such plans, as is known, that the extremists from Solidarity's ruling clique were hatching.

With its tirades about the "dying flame of freedom," the Thatcher government is attempting to justify its own interference in the Polish crisis. There is no small number of examples of this. At a conference in Zurich Western bankers have just decided to refuse Poland further credits.

Since 23 December the amount of BBC broadcasting to Poland has sharply increased. Of course the extra time is not being used for broadcasting Christmas carols. The British propaganda machine is bombarding the Polish population these days with disguised, and even with direct calls for resistance to the authorities.

Noting the connection between the program for the deployment of the new American medium-range nuclear missile systems and the West's stake in Solidarity the observer refers to the statements of Prof Edward Thompson, one of the leading ideologists of the European movement against the neutron bomb. He drew attention to the fact that Solidarity had always avoided like the plague any contact with the mass organizations of peace supporters. "Too many leaders, advisers, and also the majority of the young members, sought the wrong friends in the West," the professor maintains. "They allowed Solidarity to be used as a trump card in the old 'cold war' game..."

For 18 months the Solidarity ringleaders were digging away at the foundations of socialism in Poland. For the same 18 months, their friends in the West were busy with their plans to deploy cruise missiles and Pershings. This is logical. This is interconnected. An attack on democracy is the blood brother of an attack on peace.

TASS TRANSMITS PAP REPORT ON CZYREK INTERVIEW

LD310840 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 31 Dec 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Dec (PAP) -- In an interview for TRYBUNA LUDU, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP CC, Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek said:

"The chief task of the Polish foreign policy at the present moment is to ensure the most favourable external conditions, political and economic, for the efforts undertaken by us to overcome the crisis in Poland by our own means. Especially important for the implementation of this task is what Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski called the cornerstone of the Polish raison d'etat and the guarantee of the inviolability of our frontiers. This means the inviolable Polish-Soviet alliance, and Poland's friendship and all-around cooperation with the USSR.

"It is important to reconstruct and to consolidate our place and our role of a durable link in the political and defensive alliance of the Warsaw Treaty states and our active partnership in economic cooperation of socialist states, bilateral and multi-lateral in the CEMA framework.

"The consolidation of Polish-Soviet alliance, cooperation with the USSR and the strengthening of our position among socialist states, weakened by our failure to meet our economic obligations for one thing, are the fundamental premise of executing the main tasks in our work to create the most propitious conditions for overcoming the crisis.

"Poland shall be faithful to her traditional policy of peace, mutual understanding and equitable cooperation among nations," Czyrek said.

Sizing up foreign reactions to the introduction of martial law in Poland, Czyrek said:

"The U.S. administration has adopted the sharpest stand. As is known, the U.S. President ordered steps designed to make our economic situation more difficult. We hear about attempts to dictate to us how we are to govern in our own country. In this connection, I would like to say that Poland wishes to maintain relations on equal footing with all states, but she can never accept interference in her internal affairs.

In commentaries reflecting upon the events of the past year the armed forces daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI and the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU write on Dec 31 that the Polish nation has left behind a year of political adventurism practiced by groups hostile to the socialist system and the national accord.

The Polish People's Army has moved to save Poland from the brink of a catastrophe, by "rising in defence of the supreme national and state reasons," says ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, adding: "While raising a New Year's toast today let us not forget about the men who are on the alert so that the others can greet the New Year with the sense of security and peace."

TRYBUNA LUDU says that Poland is facing a steep uphill road ahead. "It depends on us alone what stretch of that road we will be able to traverse in the New Year. On the one hand, this will be made easier by the fact that it is going to be a safe year, but on the other hand, this will be harder because it is just now that the conseqences of all the past errors and the 15-month long turmoil will accumulate.

"It will be harder, because now we have to rely chiefly on ourselves, on our raw materials, our land, our workers, engineers and designers.

"But it will be also easier because we know that the assumptions of the renewal, all useful post-August transformations, and all institutional safeguards against any recurrence whatever of the evil and deformations accumulated over the past decade, will provide the indestructible foundation for this edifice that we are building by our joint effort.

"This foundation will also be workers' self-management, the economic reform and independent trade unions, which will defend the workers' interests in relations with the employer, but also against manipulations on the part of those who are the enemies of the workers."

TASS CITES PAP ON COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING

LD311112 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Dec TASS -- A meeting of the Polish Council of Ministers was held in Warsaw to discuss the socio-political and economic situation in the country under martial law conditions, the POLISH PRESS AGENCY said. It was pointed out that opportunities had been created for ensuring a growth of output and labour productivity. There is a real possibility now to end the deep crisis in the country due to the liquidation of anarchy in socio-economic life.

The Polish Council of Ministers has decided to introduce universal labour duty during the martial law period. It applies to all men aged from 18 to 45, who neither study nor work, especially those whose sources of income are not documented.

The PAP agency reports that coal output is growing throughout the republic. Almost 600 thousand tons of coal were mined on December 29. This is the highest daily performance in coal mining in recent weeks. After the break caused by the provocative actions of Solidarity militants, the rhythm of work is being gradually restored at the Ziemowit and Piast mines in Silesia. The power, chemical, textile and other industries are operating without interruptions.

The discriminatory measures by the Reagan administration against Poland and the Soviet Union have aroused strong protests and indignation in Poland. The State Council introduced martial law in the country in full conformity with the Constitution, said Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek. Setting things in order in our own home is our internal matter. Poland wishes to maintain equal relations with all states and will never agree to interference in its internal affiars, he said.

SITUATION IN POLAND CALM, LIFE NORMAL

TASS Report

LD301630 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Dec, TASS -- The majority of Polish enterprises continue to pick up their working pace in the remaining days of 1981. The media reports that work is becoming especially well coordinated and organized at Poland's biggest plants such as the Azoty complex in the city of Pulawy, the Kendzerzin chemical works and the Katowice iron and steel works.

Workers' collectives are actively discussing the top priority tasks of overcoming the crisis and are stressing the need for consolidation in the struggle against difficulties. Reports say coal production is on the rise.

The situation remains calm and well ordered in Poland's regions affected by unusually abundant precipitation in recent days which brought about a threat of flooding. Some parts of Szczecin Voivodship were proclaimed disaster areas. Army units and volunteer detachments are actively helping the population of these regions. The Polish mass media reflects the reaction of Polish public opinion to the speech by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his announcement of measures against the Soviet Union.

"When the Poles themselves really began resolving their own problems," writes the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU, "many Western officials, not to mention the mass media, seemed to have forgotten what they had so often repeated before, that is, that the Poles must themselves solve their problems. Why then is the press, that is controlled by big business, so full of hysterics and hatred for socialist Poalnd? In a certain sense, this is a natural reaction to the disillusionment of Poland's 'friends.' No one in Europe," the newspaper adds, "should gamble on using finance and credit as blackmail against Poland in the present complicated and extreme situation."

Writing about Christmas programmes by subversive Western radio stations, the newspaper stresses that these were instigatory programmes directed at setting Poles against one another, at encouraging them to breach martial law regulations and to sabotage. The Western radio stations deliberately used the holidays to create a disquietening atmosphere. The flow of disinformation comes from Free Europe, Deutsche Welle, BBC and the Voice of America, the newspaper stresses.

The U.S. President favours the restriction of credits which would have helped improve to a certain extent Poland's financial situation, speed up the payment of the Polish debt and would have stabilised economic order, TRYBUNA LUDU writes. It turned out that such aid is a weapon of the policy spearheaded against the socialist system and the sovereign measures of the Polish Government, the newspaper points out.

Reagan was not satisfied with threats on the part of the United States alone. He demanded that his allies join the action he had initiated. The first West German response shows, however, that the call has not been heeded everywhere. The U.S. President did not forget to launch attacks against the Soviet Union and thus showed that the point at issue is not Poland, but something else. The situation in Poland was only a pretext he used to start a big political game which will be a failure. The Polish people are living through a difficult period, but the American President has decided to make it even more complicated. But we will overcome the difficulties. The Polish people have enough will and determination for that as well as real friends, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 30 December carries a report on the situation in Poland. This version has been compared with the above TASS Report and found to be identical, except that it contains the following concluding passage not contained in the TASS item:

[A representative of the Military Council for National Salvation and the government press spokesman held a press conference in Warsaw for foreign correspondents. It was noted at the conference that martial law does not eliminate the constitutional and historic role of the PZPR in society. It retains its leading role.

[The Military Council in the PZPR acts through party members serving in the army. It is not an institution above the party and it serves the aims outlined by the Ninth PZPR Congress and the implementation of tasks set by the party. The representative of the military council stressed at the press conference that the measures envisaged by the Reagan policy cannot have any prospects. The restrictions aimed at worsening Poland's economic situation will make it necessary to seek other solutions to problems and, despite temporary difficulties, healthy foundations will be created for the country's development.

[He noted that there are signs of change in the position of a number of Western countries, which initially intended to support the sanctions declared by the United States. However, some of these countries are now adopting a restrained position.]

Olenichev Report

LD310048 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Warsaw correspondent Viktor Olenichev report]

[Text] Life in Poland is returning to normal despite the attempts of certain outside forces to frustrate the normalization process. Viktor Olenichev, our correspondent in Warsaw, has these details:

The signs of normalization in the country are becoming more and more apparent with every passing day. This includes the situation on factories and plants. Work is proceeding at a good, healthy pace at such major Polish plants as the Cegielski works in Poznan, the Lenin plant in Nowa Huta and the factory of farm machines in Plock. Workers at the Belchatow generating station have begun testing its first generator. Urban transport and services are also functioning normally. The government is taking steps to improve food supplies for the population. Much will depend in this respect on how quickly it will be possible to restore links between cities and villages which were undermined by Solidarity. A total of 12,000 apartments were completed in December. This is not much on the countrywide scale, but this is two times more than the November figure. And there is also one more important sign of normalization: Classes at schools resume on 4 January after a break.

It is also important to note that, despite martial law, the dialogue between the authorities and the public continues. People in all walks of life come out in support of measures introduced by the provisional Military Council of National Salvation which are designed to restore order and tranquillity in the country. A steelworker from Legnica, (Waldemar Slowikowski), says: For many months we had lived as if in a fever. People had lost their sense of reality. Time has come for every one of us to stop and think what he can do to create a normal situation in the country, because this alone can help us pull out of the crisis.

Many Solidarity members have also had to face the bitter truth. In a letter appearing in the newspaper MONITOR DOLNOSLASKI, appearing in Wroclaw, former chairman of the regional Solidarity branch in Lower Silesia, (Jerzy Piorkowski) writes: It is hard to admit the truth, but we had been manipulated by a handful of irresponsible people engaging in political intrigues who could not care less about working people's interests.

Polish newspapers print every day fresh documentary evidence which exposes the sinister ambitions of antisocialist extremists. This evidence proves that a real coup was being hatched against the system of people's government in Poland with Solidarity being in the center of this plot. The newspaper DZIENNIK LUDOWY says it is not accidental that antisocialist organizations in Poland have enjoyed and continue to enjoy the support of the reactionary quarters in the Western countries and, above all, on the other side of the Atlantic.

CPSU PARTY WORKERS COMPLETE VISIT TO HUNGARY

PM301437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 81 p 5

[Text] TASS -- A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by Yu.A. Belik, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Planning and Finance Organs Section, was in Hungary from 14 through 20 December in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the MSZMP and it familiarized itself with the experience of party leadership and questions of planning and the management of the national economy. The delegation was received by F. Havasi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

PRAVDA REPORTS TIKHONOV VISIT TO HUNGARY

Tikhonov Activities

PM161255 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Dec 81 p 1

[TASS report: "Familiarization With Hungary"]

[Excerpts] Budapest, 8 Dec -- The city of Szekesfehervar, which has really flourished over the years of socialist building, has become one of Hungary's largest industrial centers. Its volume of industrial production has increased more than thirtyfold. The city is growing and acquiring civic amenities: In the past 5-year period alone many thousands of families settled in new housing in its new quarters.

N.A. Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, arrived in Szekesfehervar today. They familiarized themselves with the city whose enterprises specialize in the production of radio equipment and electronic apparatus, aluminum products, and motor vehicles and visited the branch of the Ikarus plant.

N.A. Tikhonov stressed that the Ikarus plant can serve as an epitome of fruitful Soviet-Hungarian cooperation and that this is an example of the successful development of integration ties and of their effectiveness. He wished the plant collective new successes in implementing the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress and the targets of the Sixth 5-Year Plan.

The Fejer county MSZMP committee and county council held a luncheon in honor of the head of the Soviet Government.

There was also a visit to the Vorosmarty agricultural cooperative near Szekesfehervar. The cooperative's chairman, Dezso Lazar, described the main avenues of the farm's development, the organization of production, the working and daily living conditions of the cooperative members, and the role of private plots in agricultural production output.

N.A. Tikhonov expressed thanks for the cordial reception and congratulated the cooperative collective on its good production achievements. We have seen in practice, he said, the remarkable results which can be achieved with the effective use of the advantages of the socialist method of economic management and good labor organization. The Soviet Union is displaying great interest in the experience of agricultural production accumulated in Hungary. The 26th CPSU Congress stressed the need to study attentively and make use of all that is best from the experience of the fraternal countries.

In the afternoon N.A. Tikhonov and those accompanying him familiarized themselves with Budapest and visited the city's districts where new construction is in progress. They viewed the exhibits at the Museum of the History of the Hungarian Revolutionary Workers' Movement. The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers left an inscription in the museum's book of honored visitors. The heroic pages of history when the firm foundation of indestructible Soviet-Hungarian friendship was formed in the joint struggle for the victory of the cause of Great October are alive in Soviet people's memory, he stressed.

Lazar Dinner Speech

PM211133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "In a Cordial Atmosphere" on speech delivered by G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, at 7 December Budapest dinner in honor of N.A. Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers]

[Text] On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Government and the entire Hungarian people G. Lazar welcomed N.A. Tikhonov. We are genuinely pleased, he said,

that you have accepted the invitation from the MSZMP Central Committee and the Hungarian Council of Ministers to pay an official friendly visit to Hungary. This important event gives us an opportunity to stress once again the warmth of the fraternal ties which characterize the relations between our peoples and countries, between the MSZMP and the CPSU, and between Comrades J. Kadar and L.I. Brezhnev personally. We also regard your visit as a joyous manifestation of respect for the Hungarian people, who are building socialism. We are confident that this visit will be an important contribution to strengthening the fraternal bonds between our peoples, will further the multifaceted development of relations between our countries and will increase the effectiveness of our struggle in the name of progress, peace and the people's security.

Our people know, revere and pay tribute to the outstanding results achieved by the fraternal Soviet people under the leadership of Lenin's party in implementing the glorious ideas of Great October, ensuring the Soviet motherland's prosperity, developing its economy, science and culture and constantly improving the working people's living conditions. In common with all true champions of peace and socialism, our people are inspired by the stupendous goals set for the Soviet people, who are building communism, at the historic 26th CPSU Congress. From the bottom of our hearts we sincerely wish our Soviet friends great success in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Closely united, under our party's leadership and in a peaceful and creative political atmosphere, our people are continuing to build an advanced socialist society and are successfully working to implement the 12th MSZMP Congress decisions. We note in particular the stable domestic political atmosphere and the enterprise of our people, who are solving complex tasks in difficult conditions. We must transfer our economy onto a course of intensive development and counter the worsening of the external conditions of our economic activity.

Taking our resources and potential into account, we have set ourselves the task within the Sixth 5-Year Plan period of achieving an increase of 2-3 percent in annual national income, maintaining the standard of living achieved to date, improving the balance of the national economy and justifying the slightly faster rate of further development outlined for the current 5-year plan period. This requires us to make greater efforts, to make maximum use of resources and to work more rationally, economically and efficiently than hitherto.

Our people are aware of and understand these concerns, value highly the achievements over the decades in building socialism, have faith in our party's policy, and regard it their own and give it effective support. This is the main guarantee that the plan will be fulfilled. Its relations of friendship and alliance with the socialist community countries, above all the Soviet Union, are of exceptional significance to the Hungarian People's Republic. With regard to Hungarian-Soviet relations I can say with great satisfaction that they are serene and rest on firm foundations. We are linked by common revolutionary traditions and ideas and by a unity of aims and interests.

Unity on a principled basis on all issues between the MSZMP and the CPSU is central to the constant development of our relations. Our multifaceted cooperation is imbued with the spirit of mutual trust. A major part is played in this by the personal meetings between Comrade Janos Kadar and that sincere friend of our people, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. These meetings always serve as a further spur to do even more to deepen our friendship and cooperation.

Of these multifaceted and rich ties economic cooperation is extremely important to us. The fact that the Soviet Union is our largest trading partner is an indication of this. In all probability trade between us will top R6 billion in 1981. As a result of extensive economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the USSR dozens of new installations have come and are still coming into being. Production cooperation now exists and is deepening all the time in every major sector of industry and agriculture.
It is gratifying to know that our country is the Soviet Union's sixth largest foreign trade partner. One-third of our exports go to the Soviet Union. It is gratifying to hear our Soviet friends talk appreciatively about how sophisticated equipment supplied to the USSR by Hungary is operating reliably. We are gratified that the production experience of Hungarian agriculture is a source of interest in the USSR, that our customers are satisfied with the quality of Hungarian-made machine tools, instruments and medicines and that our light industrial, agricultural and food products are popular. However much we are impressed by these results, which are an indication of the development of our economic relations, we have still by no means exhausted existing potential.

As for the Hungarian People's Republic, we have a vital interest in ensuring that, by implementing the long-term program for developing production specialization and collaboration, which specifies the main areas of economic, scientific and technical cooperation up until 1990, we further deepen cooperation between industry and agriculture, establish more direct links between production enterprises and associations, and create joint firms in order to satisfy each other's requirements and to act in concert in the markets of third countries.

I am pleased that the initiatives we have taken to develop cooperation have met with your approval and support. We are convinced that the continued expansion of economic ties between our countries at the same time contributes to the deepening of socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework, serves to increase the socialist community's economic might and helps to resolve our common tasks.

We are gratified to note that Hungarian-Soviet cultural ties are rising to ever greater heights and that cooperation is broadening in the scientific sphere. We are particularly gratified that the number of personal friendly contacts between Hungarian and Soviet people is steadily increasing. All this is indicative of the fact that our people are in complete agreement with and wholeheartedly endorse the development of fruitful ties between our country and the Soviet Union and the unflagging strengthening of our indestructible fraternal friendship.

The world's progressive and peace-loving forces, G. Lazar went on, are aware of the important role played by the great Soviet Union's consistent foreign policy and the personal efforts of that internationally respected champion of peace, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, in the struggle for peace, the peoples' security and social progress. It is therefore quite understandable that the international public should have followed L.I. Brezhnev's recent visit to the FRG particularly closely.

In the view of our party and government, that visit is of major importance and has helped to reinforce the principles of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems and the cause of peace and security in Europe. We, for our part, welcome and support the Soviet Union's new and constructive proposals on questions related to nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union has reaffirmed its desire for peace. This is of great importance at a time when, stepping up the arms race, striving to disrupt equilibrium and saying that nuclear war is possible, bellicose imperialist circles are threatening everything achieved during the years of detence in developing cooperation between states based on mutual equality and mutual interests.

In pursuing a foreign policy in the interests of our people we fully support the peace program for the eighties adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress. We welcome the resumption of the dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States and are in favor of the identical security of states at a reduced level of arms. We are prepared to cooperate with all sincere advocates of peace and progress.

As in the past, the Hungarian People's Republic will continue to honor its commitments in our defense alliance, the Warsaw Pact, which is playing a major part in preserving peace. Hungary will make every effort to strengthen the unity of our socialist community and to enhance its might and prestige.

In conclusion, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Hungarian Council of Ministers and the entire Hungarian people, G. Lazar wished the fraternal Soviet people continued success in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

He toasted the Soviet people, who are building communism, the CPSU and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the indestructible friendship between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples, socialism and peace, and N.A. Tikhonov's health.

Tikhonov Television Address

PM171135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Speech on Hungarian Television"]

[Text] Budapest, 11 Dec -- N.A. Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, spoke on Hungarian television.

From the first hours of our stay on Hungarian soil, he said, we sensed the sincere, profound sentiments of friendship on the part of Budapest's inhabitants and all Hungarian working people for the Soviet people and the motherland of the October Revolution. Taking advantage of this opportunity, I would like to convey words of greeting and the best, most heartfelt wishes to the fraternal Hungarian people from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who always recalls with a great inner warmth his visits to Hungary and his meetings with Hungarian friends.

The program of our stay was full and businesslike. Our conversations with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, were comradely and cordial. The meeting with Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, passed off in a friendly atmosphere. The talks with Gyorgy Lazar, head of the Hungarian Government, were thorough and fruitful.

During the conversations and talks, questions were discussed which are of topical significance for our countries and for relations between them. The main feature characterizing their atmosphere was the comradely, interested approach. It is this approach which corresponds to the spirit of fraternal Soviet-Hungarian relations based on commonality of principles, fundamental interests and aims of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples in building socialism and communism and in the struggle for peace and the happiness of working people.

Of course, we paid great attention during the meetings and talks to our countries' economic, scientific and technical cooperation which is developing all the time.

Stable ties of cooperation already exist at present N.A. Tikhonov continued, in a number of Soviet and Hungarian industrial sectors. This applies to the automotive and chemical industries, machine building, transport machine building and electronics.

Cooperation in the processing of Hungarian aluminum oxide into aluminum and the Soviet-Ungarian "Olefin program" have become good examples of our integration's great effectiveness.

An important new stage in Soviet-Hungarian cooperation is being opened by the long term program for the development of production sharing and specialization for the period up to 1990, the results of the coordination of plans for the 1981-85 period and the new long-term trade agreement. We shall strive to ensure that production ties between Soviet and Hungarian enterprises are efficient and accord with those tasks which determined Soviet and Hungarian economic development.

This is in full accord with the understandings reached between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and J. Kadar in the Crimea this summer.

Meetings and conversations between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and J. Kadar always impart a new dynamism to the development of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP and between the Soviet Union and Hungary.

Our countries' cooperation in all spheres -- economic, political and cultural -- is developing in the Soviet and Hungarian peoples' interests. It is yielding fruitful results and helping us to successfully solve the tasks of socialist and communist bulding. The main matter in our party's activity and in the entire Soviet people's life is to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress' historic decisions. The congress defined new targets in communist building and in the struggle to preserve and consolidate peace.

Recently we held a routine party Central Committee plenum at which L.I. Brezhnev delivered a speech revealing in depth and detail the top-priority tasks and paths for solving them.

The Soviet people, N.A. Tikhonov went on to note, have embarked on the new 5-year plan with a sense of optimism and self-assurance. We attach key significance to solving such tasks as satisfying the population's needs more fully, successfully developing the fuel and energy complex, accelerating scientific and technical progress, improving the management of the economy and increasing the entire national economy's efficiency.

The main thing is to make our economy more economic. It was precisely this very important task that L.I. Brezhnev set at the 26th congress. Our party and all Soviet people are working to fulfill it.

Our peoples' creative energy, plans and designs are aimed at ensuring that people can enjoy the fruits of their labor under conditions of peace and progress. This lofty, noble goal also determines our foreign policy.

Peaceful coexistence between the two opposing social systems, the solution of disputed issues by talks, the search for mutually acceptable solutions -- this is the path which reveals reassuring prospects for the whole of humanity.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community consistently display such a will, and are taking important steps in the interests of detente and of achieving fair and mutually acceptable understanding beneficial to the cause of peace and general security.

L.I. Brezhnev's recent visit to the FRG bears this out most convincingly.

During this visit, which was the most important foreign policy event of the year, Leonid Ilich put forward exceptionally important proposals on medium-range nuclear arms. The implementation of these proposals would enable Europe to take the path of reducing nuclear forces -- reducing them radically, moreover.

Furthermore, the Soviet Union advocates that ultimately Europe should be free of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical. This would be a geniune "zero option," fair to both sides.

The plans for a new war being nurtured and developed by the West's reactionary militarist circles are madness and a crime against humanity. Therefore, an end must be put to the arms race launched by aggressive U.S. and NATO forces and to their attempts to assign to Europe the role of hostage in a nuclear conflict.

And we can see that the peoples of Europe do not wish to be passive observers of the present dangerous development of the situation on the continent. The broad response which Leonid Ilich's visit to the FRG has evoked and the mighty upsurge of the mass movement in the Western European countries against the deployment there of new nuclear missiles indicate that the people want peace and want to work in tranquility and have confidence in the future.

No government, no responsible politician can ignore the Soviet Union's peace-loving proposals or the peoples' passionate striving for peace. Fine words alone are insufficient here. Concrete deeds are needed.

Despite the disagreements caused by the fact that the European states belong to different social systems -- socialist and capitalist — Europe, as L.I. Brezhnev has stressed, is our common home. And it is necessary to do the utmost to find in oneself the political will and courage to uphold peace -- that supreme value of humanity.

In conclusion, N.A. Tikhonov said: Our supreme aim is social progress and peace between peoples. And we know for sure that the Soviet Union and Hungary, and our fraternal parties and peoples, will march together toward this noble goal.

EUROPEAN REACTION TO U.S. MEASURES AGAINST USSR

LD301720 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1548 GMT 30 Dec 81

["Where Washington is Pushing West Europe" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Dec (TASS) -- The discriminatory measures against the Soviet Union announced by U.S. President R. Reagan on the eve of the New Year, which were taken by Washington (as has happened repeatedly before) without coordination with the West European allies, have met with a reserved and sometimes also a highly critical reaction on their part. "West Europe, the London TIMES for instance, testifies, is not prepared to take tough political and economic sanctions against Poland and the USSR, despite the pressure which is being applied by Washington." The EEC foreign ministers' refusal to gather for an emergency conference to discuss the measures proposed by Washington is proof of this.

Such reaction by West Europe is not surprising. After all, the motives which guide the Reagan administration in adopting discriminatory measures against Poland and the USSR in many respects run counter to the national interests of the West European states and to the goals which they pursue in their foreign policy and, in particular, in relations with the socialist countries.

The point is that the Reagan government has not only embarked on these steps because the plans to restore the capitalist order in Poland and to wrest that country from the socialist community have failed, as a result of the measures adopted by the Polish leadership. Washington's designs go considerably further. It is hoping to use the events in Poland to further undermine detente and to cause the break-down of important international talks (in Madrid, Vienna and elsewhere) with a view to pushing West Europe onto a path of confrontation with the world of socialism, onto a path which Washington already took back in the seventies. This is the path of the further whipping up of the arms race, of the expansion of the U.S. military presence abroad, and of undermining and emasculating Soviet-American agreements concluded as a result of many years of efforts.

In foisting on its NATO allies a course toward political, economic and military confrontation with the socialist countries, Washington is pursuing self-seeking goals. In intending to turn West Europe into its advanced nuclear missile bridgehead aimed aginst the socialist countries, it is exposing it to attack and is turning the West Europeans into its nuclear hostages. In attempting to draw the West European countries into an economic boycott of the USSR and other socialist countries, Washington is not by any means acting selflessly in seeking to undermine the economic positions of its allies and competitors.

No special perspicacity is needed to understand that the dangerous path onto which the aggressive circles of the United States and, first of all, the circles connected with the military-industrial complex, are pushing the countries of West Europe, does not meet the national interests of these countries just as it does not meet the interests of the American people themselves.

RAKOWSKI-GENSCHER TALKS IN BONN REPORTED

LD311314 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 31 Dec, TASS) -- Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland Mieczyslaw Rakowski had a meeting here with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FRG said that after the meeting Hans-Dietrich Genscher spoke on telephone to the Chancellor of the FRG Helmut Schmidt who is on holiday in Florida and informed him about the conversations with Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

'ANTICOMMUNIST CAMPAIGN' IN FRENCH MEDIA

LD301830 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 30 Dec 81

["Disgraceful Farce in France" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Dec, TASS -- "The fact that Poland, relying on its own strength, has undertaken to establish order at home compels its enemies to low in the frenzy of impotent rage," writes a Paris correspondent of the newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

The Soviet journalist, writing about an anti-communist campaign launched by the French mass media, points out that its participants "share one political view -- they reject real socialism and communist ideology." In line with their long-standing custom, all these grouplets advanced at the demonstration also anti-Soviet slogans, although, it seems, they have nothing to do with that.

"Even fascists now intercede for Solidarity in Paris," the correspondent writes. "The Polish Solidarity could not have deserved a harsher and more disgraceful verdict than that Paris demonstration in its support."

The correspondent of the Soviet weekly writes that Polish dissidents especially are in great demand in France in these days. But sometimes they let the cat out of the bag. Thus, Zbigniew Kowalewski, member of the Solidarity Presidium, admitted in an interview with the newspaper LE MONDE: "...In order to ensure the self-defence of enterprises, which we decided to take over... Solidarity began setting up at them workers' detachments...." Solidarity the Soviet journalists specifies, began creating armed units of extremists.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA stresses that the bourgeois press in the West now says nothing "about the fact that psychological warfare experts from KOS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] worked out long ago a special instruction to be followed in the event of the imposition of a state of emergency. They knew too well where they were pushing Poland and were preparing for confrontation according to all rules of the war which they imposed on Polish communists and all healthy forces of Polish society."

KEKKONEN THANKS FOR ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

LD252042 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 25 Dec, TASS -- Urho Kekkonen sent Leonid Brezhnev a cable which says:

"Allow me to express my heartfelt thanks for the warm greetings I received from you, Mr President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in connection with the Day of Independence of Finland. I am deeply touched by your kind words about our country.

"It is with a sense of profound satisfaction that I associate myself with your assessment of the excellent results achieved in the development of the ties between Finland and the Soviet Union. At present, when we draw on the rich accomplishments of the policy of friendship and cooperation followed in the relations of our countries on the basis of the Treaty on Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance of 1948, I should like to express my confidence that the peoples of Finland and the Soviet Union will carefully preserve and further enrich the capital of friendship and co-operation amassed by them."

Urho Kekkonen expressed to Leonid Brezhnev his sincere wishes of success and well-being.

TASS COMMENTATOR ASSESSES PERCY VISIT TO ISRAEL

LD301734 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 30 Dec 81

["Anti-Arab Alliance" -- TASS headline; by TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Dec, TASS -- While staying on a visit in Israel, U.S. Senator Charles Percy had talks with Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir and Prime Minister Begin. U.S. news agencies make emphasis on the senator's statements about "special friendship" between the United States and Israel.

In the present conditions this visit of a high-ranking U.S. emissary to Israel can be assessed only as Washington's official approval for Israel's recent annexation of the Golan Heights. At the same time, this visit signifies the end of the noisy farce staged by Tel Aviv and Washington to create the impression that relations between the two countries have "cooled". Washington's propaganda ruses aimed at creating the impression about its being uninformed of this step in advance, its expressions of "regret" and "surprise" have been put aside. The show of "cancellation" of the Israel-U.S. agreement on "strategic cooperation" have been ended.

The developments show that this agreement which formalized juridically the U.S.-Israeli aggressive alliance, far from being cancelled, is being vigorously implemented in those aspects that have been made public and, apparently, in its secret aspects, too. No diplomatic manoeuvres aimed at misleading the international public and, above all, the Arab public opinion ever had a negative effect on the essence of this sinister alliance, the constantly growing deliveries of up-to-date U.S. weapons to Israel.

And the annexation of the Golan Heights has not prevented the Pentagon from suggesting the increase of military credits to Israel to 1,700 million dollars in the 1983 financial year, which surpasses by 300 million dollars the U.S. military credits in the 1982 financial year.

The U.S. press reports that the question of "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinians of the West Bank and the Gaza sector was discussed during Charles Percy's talks. In other words, the ground was paved for perpetuating the regime of the Israeli occupation of those Arab lands.

Israeli radio admitted that the visit of the U.S. senator also dispelled Tel Aviv's "misgivings" about the stand of the U.S. representative at the United Nations Security Council which will next week discuss sanctions against Israel.

Everywhere in the Arab world, even in the circles that supported traditional ties with the United States, official Washington is judged not by its words, but by its deeds. And these deeds show that the United States' Middle Eastern policy is aimed at stepping up tension and at implementing with Tel Aviv's assistance Washington's far-reaching plans in the region to the detriment of Arabs' vital interests.

IMPLICATIONS OF U.S.-ISRAELI 'ALLIANCE' EXAMINED

PM301355 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Dec 81 p 3

[Military-political review by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer V. Vinogradov: "Near East -- Sharp Exacerbation of the Situation"]

[Text] This week the Begin government passed through the Knesset (parliament) a decision extending Israeli jurisdiction to the region of the Golan Heights. They were seized by the Zionist aggressor back in 1967, and now Tel Aviv's brazen action in fact signifies the annexation of Syrian territory. "Only the mentally subnormal could have thought Israel would leave the Golan Heights," Begin declared cynically.

The Israeli premier persistently emphasizes that Washington knew nothing of the action conceived in Tel Aviv. However, Begin has hardly succeeded in misleading anyone. The Arab press and Arab leaders, resolutely condemning the brazen lawlessness of Israel's Zionist leadership, directly point out that Washington not only knew of Tel Aviv's intention to annex the Syrian Golan Heights, but also in fact goaded it into taking that step. "Tel Aviv's provocative decision," S. ad-Din ash-Shadhili, general secretary of the Egyptian Patriotic Front, declared, "exposes the treacherous nature of the Camp David agreements, under whose cover Israel has already annexed Jerusalem and is now tearing away a part of Syrian territory." And a statement published by the United Arab Emirates Foreign Ministry says that Tel Aviv's anti-Syrian action was made possible only thanks to the policy of the United States, which supports the Zionist aggressor, and was a direct consequence of the recently signed agreement on "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel.

It is impossible to disagree with these conclusions. Indeed, the separate Camp David process, which was the brainchild of American diplomacy, literally untied the Israeli Government's hands in the matter of the further annexation of age-old Arab lands, and the "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel prompted it to carry out new annexationist measures. In order to be convinced of this once again it is sufficient to familiarize oneself with the reaction of Washington officialdom to Israel's actions. At a special press conference in Washington a White House spokesman made it clear that the U.S. administration, although "concerned" at Tel Aviv's new prank, nevertheless does not intend to take any sanctions against it and will refrain from a formal statement of protest against the Israeli authorities. And as for the Pentagon, its spokesman made it plain that the Israelis' recent decision will have no effect whatever on U.S. military aid to Israel. He emphasized that deliveries of the latest F-16 fighter-bombers, infantry combat vehicles, tanks and other American weapons to Israel will be continued.

In taking this brazen new step Tel Aviv did not doubt the good will of the White House. This confidence was guaranteed both by experience of previous years and by the American-Israeli "Memorandum on Mutual Understanding in the Sphere of Strategic Cooperation," which was published only 2 weeks previously. The militarist alliance taking shape between Washington and Tel Aviv is a direct result of the same Camp David process, which was propagandized by its creators as the start of an "era of peace" in the Near East. However, the promised "peace" in fact turned into a buildup of the American military presence in the region and increased Israeli aggressiveness and expansionism.

The American-Israeli "Memorandum on Mutual Understanding" introduces a number of new and extremely dangerous elements into the already dangerously explosive situation in the Near East. What sort of elements are they? A "coordinating council" is being set up to tackle specific questions of "strategic cooperation" between the two countries. They include questions such as the planning and holding of joint military maneuvers, the prepositioning on Israeli territory of American heavy arms destined for the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force (initially there will be 500 tanks and 80 aircraft), the use of Israeli military bases by this force and the exchange of intelligence data.

The enumeration of just these spheres of future cooperation shows that it is a question of realizing plans which have long been nurtured by Washington to turn Israel into a bridgehead from which the Pentagon could threaten the countries of the Near and Middle East. However, the published articles of the "memorandum" are just the visible tip of the iceberg of "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel. America's UPI agency reported that there are also "secret articles." Some of them soon became public knowledge. First, NBC television reported that Israel pledges, in the event of "extraordinary circumstances," to provide air cover during the transfer of American troops and hardward to the Near East region. Then the ARAB PRESS SERVICE bulletin reported that the "memorandum" provides for the direct participation of the Israeli Armed Forces in interventionist operations being planned in the Near East by the United States.

To this end Tel Aviv is setting up a special military contingent to operate in "critical situations." It is proposed to use it in incursion operations before the main units are transferred to the region from the American Rapid Deployment Force. The zone of operation of this special Israeli formation will include the Red Sea basin, certain parts of North Africa and also eastern Mediterranean.

One cannot fail to see what a danger to the region's Arab countries is posed by another secret article in the "memorandum." As reported by the Saudi newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, in accordance with this article the United States and Israel will organize the joint production of modern missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads. The sinister nature of the compact is also underlined by the fact that in the course of talks in Washington which resulted in the "memorandum" being signed, Israeli Defense Minister Sharon raised the question of the deployment of American neutron weapons on Israeli territory. Tel Aviv, according to a report in the Beirut weekly AL-USBU', hopes in the long run to secure the right to use neutron weapons at its own discretion.

Thus, the agreement on "strategic cooperation" brings the situation in the Near East still closer to the dangerous brink of a new explosion. Having enlisted Washington's officially approved support, the Zionist aggressor is becoming increasingly brazen. The annexation of the Golan Heights is concrete confirmation of this. In its latest issue the London-published MIDDLE EAST INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE points directly to the danger that Israel, relying on "strategic cooperation" with the United States, might drag the Near East into the abyss of a new bloody war. All the more so as the United States, through its unprecedented support, is not only goading Israel to exacerbate tension in the region, but is also itself helping to raise it to a dangerously explosive level. Washington's unbridled anti-Libyan campaign confirms this.

This campaign is acquiring a clearly menacing scope. Many commentators are of the opinion that the U.S. administration, resentful of Libya's firm anti-imperialist course, is preparing an armed provocation against that sovereign country. Thus, at a recent press conference a White House spokesman emphatically refused to exclude the possibility of military actions against Libya. It has become known that President Reagan has set up a special interdepartmental operations group which follows the development of events connected with Libya "on a daily basis." It includes representatives of the Pentagon, the State Department and the National Security Council apparatus.

According to the Chicago TRIBUNE, Washington is planning to hold routine provocative military maneuvers in the immediate vicinity of Libya's coasts. During this large-scale militarist demonstration, in which the "majority of 6th Fleet combat ships" will participate, missiles will be launched at unmanned air and sea targets. Let us recall that in recent months the U.S. 6th Fleet has already conducted maneuvers off the Libyan coast several times. During the August show of force the American Air Force shot down two Libyan aircraft. These actions were viewed as a deliberate provocation even in the United States itself.

When speaking of the reasons leading to the sharp exacerbation of the situation in the Near East, it is necessary to speak also of the so-called "multinational armed force" for Sinai, whose creation was provided for in the same Camp David agreements. American subunits will make up the chief backbone of this force. In order to make it seem "multinational", however, Washington is trying to secure the symbolic inclusion of subunits from other countries, above all countries allied with the United States. Here the Pentagon does not even deem it necessary to hide the fact that it will regard the "Sinai contingent" as the vanguard of its gendarme Rapid Deployment Force. In addition, it will have at its disposal such important bases in Sinai as Eytam, Etzion and Sharm ash-Shaykh, which, in the event of "extraordinary circumstances," will be able to become "springboards" for the Rapid Deployment Force to jump into any point of the Near East or the Persian Gulf. Nor does Israel conceal its satisfaction with the upcoming "Americanization" of Sinai. As General Eytan, chief of the General Staff of its armed forces, declared, this will enable Tel Aviv to transfer a considerable proportion of its troops from the Egyptian border to the eastern front."

The hypocritical nature of the American-Israeli communique accompanying the "memorandum" becomes obvious in the light of recent events. It maintains that U.S.-Israeli "'strategic cooperation' is not directed against any individual country or group of countries in the Near East" and that it supposedly has the purpose merely of "giving each other military assistance to counter threats to the security of the entire region on the part of the Soviet Union."

Exposing these false assertions, the Syria TIMES emphasizes that the United States has once again demonstrated that it is indifferent to the will, freedom and independence of the Arab peoples. With the signing of the agreement on "strategic cooperation" the world has received new proof that Washington and Tel Aviv act as a united aggressive front designed to continue the occupation of Arab territores and the usurpation of the rights of the Palestinian people. The conclusion of the American-Israeli alliance, the newspaper points out, leaves us in no doubt that the United States does not want peace and security to reign in the Near East. On the contrary, it is seeking to establish its own hegemony in the region with the help of terror and intimidation.

The Moroccan newspaper AL-BAYAN in turn writes: "The memorandum's authors maintain that its purpose is to counter some 'Soviet threat' in the Near East region. In this connection many Arab countries ask whether the members of the alliance can cite just one example of the USSR's intention to attack any country in the region. There are no such examples. The policy of the Soviet state is a policy of consistent support for the Arab peoples' struggle against imperialism and Zionism."

This principled stand of the Soviet Union was reaffirmed in yesterday's TASS statement. The USSR states, it resolutely condemns, Israel's encroadhments upon foreign lands and confirms its solidarity with the Syrian and other Arab peoples. It will continue to support their righteous cause and to seek a comprehensive settlement and just peace in the Near East.

U.S. PLANNING 'ARMED ACTION' AGAINST LIBYA

LD300042 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] There are reports that the United States is planning an armed action against Libya early next year. Italian journalists have learned of the plan from American military circles in Naples. Our news analyst Leonid Levchenko makes these remarks:

The Reagan administration is making no secret of its dislike of Libya, caused primarily by the independent anti-imperialist policy that country pursues. The Washington-launched anti-Libyan campaign is assuming alarming proportions. The United States National Security Council at its meetings has already considered severing relations with Libya, producing a full embargo in economic relations with it and banning the import of Libyan oil. That was some time ago. Now Washington is clamoring for more. The armed action it is planning against Libya is to involve the Rapid Deployment Force stationed in the United States proper. The American command intends to land it in the operation area from the Portuguese military base of Lajes.

Right now, consultations on the matter are in progress between Washington and Lisbon. The plot against independent Libya is but one aspect of America's hegemonistic policy. Viewed in the context of America's growing military presence in the Middle East, its intervention in El Salvador, its crude pressure on Nicaragua and its support for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, the cutthroats from among the Pol Pot men, the South African racists and the anti-Angolan groups -- consider the plot against Libya in this context, and you will have a pretty clear picture of the aggressive nature of Washington's policy in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Take Washington's savage propaganda campaign against Nicaragua, whose independent policy so obviously rubs Washington officials the wrong way. Claiming Nicaraguan support for the patriotic fight in El Salvador against the pro-American junta, the American administration has resorted to direct threats, the threat of a sea blockade in particular.

There is evidence that Washington has joined hands with Honduras reactionaries and the late Somoza supporters in a bid to check the process of progressive reforms in Nicaragua. At special military camps set up in the United States and some Central American countries, groups of counterrevolutionaries are training for aggressive actions against Nicaragua. The head of the Nicaraguan state security department, (Luis Serna), has declared that subversive activity against his country is directed by the American CIA.

Washington's activity in Central America and the Middle East, the treats against Libya and Nicaragua, the attempt to suppress the will of nations for freedom and independence, all these are elements that reveal the realization of American military policy. The militarist preparations carried out by the White House clash with the policy supported by most United Nations countries, the socialist community and all progressives throughout the world who want to see the arms race phased down and the conflicts in various parts of the world abolished.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS U.S. POLICY IN NORTHWEST AFRICA

PM290819 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 5

[K. Geyvandov article under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "In the Pentagon's Sight"]

[Text] The U.S. administration has "replaced its foreign policy by mindless militarism with saber rattling from El Salvador to Saudi Arabia." This assertion belongs to J.B. Oakes, former leading editor of the New York TIMES, who recently published a long article entitled "Reagan's Hoax" in the newspaper. It is undoubtedly a fair assertion if you consider the feverish haste with which Washington uses every opportunity that presents itself to increase American war preparations in any part of the globe wherever conflicts occur, particularly armed conflicts, or wherever it is potentially possible to provoke them.

The heightened interest the Pentagon has shown in northwest Africa, particularly in connection with the unsettled nature of the Western Sahara problem, could be considered a recent manifestation of this U.S. militarist itch. This is evidenced by the numerous visits which high-ranking figures in the present U.S. administration have made, one after another, to Morocco. They include CIA Deputy Director Inman, Assistant Secretary of Defense West at the head of a large military delegation, and then U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger himself. U.S. Secretary of State Haig is also expected to arrive soon.

Of course, the details of the talks the Americans have had during these visits have not been made public, with the exception of an announcement that questions of broadening American-Moroccan military cooperation were discussed. However, the press did manage to get hold of something. Thus, according to Western press reports, the United States intends to supply Morocco with military aircraft of the latest designs in the value of $250 million. (for the sake of comparison, I could say that Morocco's entire military budget for 1981 totals $240 million.) Even earlier the White House had informed Congress that it would sell the Moroccans 180 American M-60 tanks, all this not counting light weapons and military equipment.

It is known that northwest Africa is a zone of acute conflict. An armed struggle has been taking place for a number of years in the Western Sahara between the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro [Polisario] and Moroccan troops. True to its imperialist policy, the United States is seeking to use this circumstance for its own mercenary motives. Pouring oil on the flames, the Pentagon would like to secure the opportunity to strengthen its military-strategic positions in that region. And here is what a commentary by Algeria's APS agency said a few days ago: "According to the American leaders themselves, the United States intends to increase deliveries of modern arms to Morocco and to intensify the training of the Moroccan air and ground forces so they can break the resistance of the people of Western Sahara."

The Arab world is voicing the opinion that these actions by the Washington administration become even more dangerous to the region since the conclusion of the "strategic cooperation" agreement between the United States and Israel. After all, as the WALL STREET JOURNAL said, Tel Aviv was seeking with the United States precisely the sort of pact "which would accord it a firm place in U.S. military plans for responding to emergencies in the Near East." Another U.S. newspaper, the Washington POST, speaking of the geographical framework which the Tel Aviv rulers have in mind here, notes that it is planned to make "Israel responsible for safeguarding security in the region extending from Pakistan to the Moroccan borders." The nature of this "strategic cooperation" is eloquently borne out by the new action of international banditry undertaken immediately after Tel Aviv had signed the U.S.-Israeli agreement -- the annexation of the Golan Heights, which belongs to Syria, seized by Israel in 1967.

Or course, in seeking to implement its strategic-military plans in northwest Africa the United States utterly disregards the national interests of the peoples of this region. For instance, the newspaper AL-MAGHRIB, organ of the National Assembly of Independents -- which, by a decision of King Hassan II, was designated the official opposition in Parliament -- noted in a recent editorial on the state of the Moroccan economy that "the situation in all fields is serious and is continuing to deteriorate." The country's debts, the newspaper pointed out, amount to 31 percent of the value of exports, including the revenue from tourism. The budget deficit will this year reach 12 percent of the GNP, which far exceeds the usual ceiling -- 4 percent. With the volume of imports totaling 22 billion dirhams, the balance of trade this year will show a deficit of 12 billion dirhams. The balance of payments deficit will be 8 billion dirhams.

Returning to the armed conlict in the Western Sahara, it should be recalled that the OAU, after prolonged talks, succeeded in elaborating a peace plan providing for a halt to military operations between Polisario and Morocco and for holding a referendum there. After the Pentagon's intentions to escalate war preparations in northwest Africa became known, the OAU issued a statement stressing that the United States would be hindering the process of attaining peace in the Western Sahara if it were to begin deliveries of sophisticated weapons to this region.

However, the present U.S. administration reasons differently. Peace and a peaceful settlement of contentious international problems are what is actually preventing the implementation of its hegemonistic strategic military plans. The unbridled buildup of war preparations throughout the world, the escalation of tension and the provocation and exacerbation of disputes among neighboring states -- that is Washington's credo right now. And the present U.S. actions in northwest Africa are no exception in this respect.

SAUDI ARABIAN CP CALLS FOR NATIONAL FRONT

OW292322 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] The Saudi Arabian Communist Party has issued a statement calling on all domestic national patriotic forces to unite and establish a joint national front. The statement said: We communists maintain that our own obligation is to call on all national forces to lay aside differences of secondary importance and immediately begin discussing the organization of a national patriotic front. The aims of establishing the national patriotic front are to oppose reactionaries and imperialism, strive to strengthen our national independence and merge the whole people's struggle for freedom and democracy into an organic whole.

The statement was issued to mark the 2d anniversary of the uprising of residents of eastern Saudi Arabia and the Mecca mosque incident. The statement pointed out that the uprising of people in eastern Saudi Arabia and the Mecca incident were major events that shocked the monarchic system. These incidents helped expose the brutality used by the authorities against the masses. The authorities issued orders to fire on the uprising masses.

U.S. military experts directly participated in actions taken by the authorities. A widespread persecution campaign was launched during which workers, peasants and university students were arrested. But the authorities failed to attain their goal with barbarous terrorist actions or to make the fighters of the national patriotic movement knuckle under. On the contrary, the authorities only succeeded in becoming more isolated from the people. The people have more firmly rallied around the national patriotic forces.

The Communist Party of Saudi Arabia called on the domestic progressive forces to unite to consolidate the achievements already made in the struggle for changes and to make new achievements.

EGYPT RELEASES DETAINEES WITH LINKS TO USSR

PM291423 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 81 p 5

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "Authorities' Decision"]

[Text] Cairo, 14 Dec -- The Egyptian state security prosecutor's office has decided to release a group of people accused of "collusion with the Soviet Union." Trumped up in September this year, this "case" served as a pretext for a widespread anti-Soviet campaign mounted by As-Sadat.

Those released include 'Abd as-Salam az-Zayyat, former Egyptian deputy prime minister and chairman of the Egyptian-Soviet Friendship Society; former ministers Sabri 'Abdallah and Fu'ad Mursi; members of the leadership of the National Progressive (left) Party, Husayn Abd ar-Raziq and Abu al-'Aziz al-Hariri; well-known journalists Faridah an-Naqqash and Muhammad 'Awdah, and other eminent politicians and public figures.

IRAN DENIES MAKING ARMS PURCHASES IN USSR, U.S.

LD281130 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1020 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Tehran, 28 December (TASS) -- Mir Hoseyn Musavi-Khamenehi, prime minister of Iran, on Sunday categorically denied claims made by a U.S. State Department spokesman that Iran is supposedly receiving arms from the Soviet Union. He said that Iran is buying arms on the free market.

'Ali Akbar Velayati, Iran's minister of foreign affairs, today denied the Sunday TIMES fabrications that Iran is buying arms in the United States and has contacts with Pentagon representatives. He said that all of this is aimed at exacerbating the U.S.-instigated atmosphere of hostility surrounding Iran.

SOVIET-IRANIAN PLANT CONFERENCE OPENS IN TEHRAN

GF260425 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1300 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] A Soviet-Iranian conference on cooperation in plant conservation has opened in Tehran. Participants will discuss the latest discoveries scientists from both countries have made in combating plant diseases and insects. Soviet-Iranian cooperation in this field has been successful and the two countries have gained much experience through their joint efforts during past years. Using the latest techniques, Soviet experts have effectively and efficiently assisted Iran in combating locusts in northern Iran. The Soviet Union has donated hundreds of tons of chemicals to Iran to help it control plant diseases. The Soviet-Iranian conference on cooperation in plant conservation will last 1 week.

TASS CITES PRAVDA ON CIA ROLE IN NICARAGUA

LD301056 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 30 Dec 81

["PRAVDA on CIA's Subversive Activities in Nicaragua" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 30 Dec, TASS -- Managua qualifies U.S. special services' impudent interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs as terrorism in action, Valeriy Volkov writes in PRAVDA. He reports that the National Reconstruction Government, upholding the Nicaraguan people's inalienable right to be the masters of their own future, demands that an end be put to the provocative scheming against Nicaragua.

Valeriy Volkov says that alarming reports are coming in from Nicaragua about increased subversive activity there by agents of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Terrorists, hired by U.S. special services and some Central American dictatorial regimes, infiltrate into that country and burn down homes, destroy crops and kill agrarian reform activists and teachers. The U.S. espionage agency is in control over the former Somoza guards' military training in Honduras and in special camps in Florida. "A secret plan for destabilising the domestic situation in Nicaragua has become known to the Latin American public."

PRAVDA says that the CIA agents in Nicaragua, acting through figure-heads, secured the formation there is a bloc of right-wing bourgeois parties, setting them the task of disbanding people's militia, worming their way into television, wreak economic havoc and organise armed resistance to the lawful government. According to Washington plans, incursion into Nicaragua would follow "an armed anti-Sandinista uprising" inside the country and the U.S. naval and air blockade of Nicaragua immediately afterwards.

Valeriy Volkov emphasises that internal counter-revolution, fulfilling the will of the U.S. masters, is acting in accordance with a scenario which was already tested in action during the preparation of the fascist putsch in Chile. "Reaction is seeking to provoke chaos, isolate Nicaragua from the outside world and create artificial difficulties in the population's supply with foodstuffs and prime necessities. The leaders of the anti-governmental alliance do not conceal the fact that they are coordinating their actions with Washington."

PARAGUAYAN COMMUNIST ON DEATH OF PARTY LEADER

PY3014?2 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Undated interview with Ananias Maidana, member of the national leadership of the Paraguayan Communist Party, PCP, no place given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] Comrade Ananias Maidana, early in December the news agencies brought us the sad news of the death of PCP Chairman Obdulio Barthe. I believe it would be appropirate at this time to pay tribute to that distinguished Paraguayan revolutionary who had been a PCP leader for so many years. While it is true that Obdulio Barthe is dead, the cause and ideals for which he fought are not. It would be interesting to hear a few words, something about the precious life of Comrade Obdulio, especially for the benefit of those young people who are now joining the struggle in Paraguay.

[Answer] Very well, it was with profound sorrow that we received the news of the death in exile, in Buenos Aires, of Comrade Obdulio Barthe, a noted and popular communist leader who was the PCP chairman. With the death of our beloved Comrade Barthe, the communits, the working class, the peasants, the students and all Paraguayan progressive forces, the Latin American anti-imperialist and revolutionary movement and the international communist movement have lost one of their best representatives.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OF USSR SUPREME SOVIET

Ukrainian Premier's Address

WA141707 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 19 Nov 81 p 2

[Speech by A.P. Lyashko, deputy from Donetskiy-Leninskiy Electoral Okrug, Donetskaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR, and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, at 17 November afternoon session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Dear Comrade Deputies! The present session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is called on to impart the force of law to the state 5-year plan for the country's economic and social development in 1981-1985, which has been drawn up in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. As is known, the CPSU Central Committee plenum yesterday approved, in the main, the drafts of the 11th Five-Year Plan and the plan and budget for next year and expressed firm confidence that the workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia would do everything necessary for their unconditional fulfillment.

The speech at the plenum by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which was profound in content, striking in form and programmatic in significance, made a comprehensive analysis of the state of affairs in our economy, determined the main components on which successful advance toward the frontiers of the new 5-year plan will depend and pointed to the ways and means of tackling the tasks of building communism. Our entire party and our entire people have greeted with tremendous satisfaction the results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum, the propositions and conclusions set forth by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the plans for socioeconomic development in the coming years.

The working people of the Soviet Ukraine, like those of our entire country, unanimously approve and fully support the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and the fruitful, purposeful activity of the Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia are fully resolved to implement the plans of the 11th 5-year period and multiply their contribution to strengthening the economic and defensive might of our socialist motherland.

Comrade Deputies! The drafts of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the plan and budget for 1982, which have been submitted for ratification by the USSR Supreme Soviet, envisage a further upsurge of the country's economy and a significant rise in the people's well-being. The progressive, dynamic development of the Ukrainian SSR's economy is ensured in the fraternal union of Soviet republics and in the single national economic complex. The indicators envisaged in the plan fully correspond to the quotas set for the republic by the Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990.

A characteristic and singular feature of the 5-year plan is the fact that it determines a higher rate of growth of and absolute increases in production than were achieved in the 10th Five-Year Plan. It is planned that industrial production in the Ukraine will increase 23 percent compared with 21.3 percent in 1976-1980. The average annual gross agricultural product will increase 12 percent, which will exceed the results of the 10th Five-Year Plan. All sectors of the economy will enjoy further steady development.

The 5-year plan reflects in greater depth the party's policy of completing the economy's transition to a predominantly intensive path of development and an increase in production efficiency and work quality. This is evident in the example of the Ukrainian SSR. The rate of increase in the national income (19.6 percent) will exceed the growth of the gross social product (19.4 percent). The increase in the commissioning of fixed capital (5.3 percent) will outstrip by a factor of more than 2.5 the increase in the capital investment ceiling (2 percent), which presupposes a reduction in incomplete construction on the order of R1.3 billion. It is planned that social labor productivity will increase 19 percent and that we will obtain 96 percent of the increased national income thanks to this. It is planned to reduce expenditures of raw material and intermediate products for production to the extent of R2 billion.

A further acceleration of scientific-technical progress remains a fundamental problem of the current 5-year plan. Six most important target scientific-technical programs have been formulated and a great deal of work on fulfilling all-union comprehensive programs has been planned in the republic. Particular attention is being paid to the mechanization and automation of production processes.

It is planned in 1981-1985 to reduce output's prime costs by more than R3 billion thanks to a rise in the technical level of production and reduce the number of industrial-production personnel by 650,000 accordingly.

An important part of a further increase in social production efficiency is an improvement in the use of labor resources. This question is becoming particularly urgent for us inasmuch as in the coming years there will be no increase in the able-bodied population in the republic. Under these conditions, decisive significance for the accomplishment of the set tasks is attached to an increase in labor productivity. Thanks to this and primarily on the basis of the mechanization of production processes, it is planned to economize on the labor of 3.7 million persons in the republic.

In the current 5-year plan it is intended to enlist approximately 400,000 pensioners and persons engaged in housework and subsidiary farming in social production. Even this year approximately 50,000 of them have been taken on at enterprises of various sectors of the economy.

Much is being done in the republic under the leadership of the party organizations to reduce losses of work time and strengthen labor discipline. Working conditions are being improved. The working hours of services establishments and organizations have been regulated. Trading services for the workers are being refined. Great attention is being paid to the labor education and vocational guidance of the youth.

At the same time, losses of work time remain quite considerable. Personnel turnover is causing the economy perceptible losses. Because of this, losses of work time add up to millions of man-days annually in our republic alone. The proposals for reducing losses of time when workers change their workplace, for reducing the length of the interruption in work for the preservation of continuous service and so forth merit attention in this connection. Certain provisions of labor legislation need to be refined to more effectively protect the interests of social production and, consequently, the state.

A basic prerequisite for successfully solving national economic problems in the 11th Five-Year Plan is further development of the base sectors of industry and strengthening of the fuel-energy complex, to which Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev pointed in particular.

The coal industry and ferrous metallurgy occupy a leading place in the republic's economy. A strained situation has evolved here in recent years. Many Donbass mines have exhausted their potential in a number of parameters. The development of ferrous metallurgy's raw material base is lagging. Fixed production capital, primarily its active part, is not being replaced quickly enough.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Government have adopted a number of important decrees on development of the base sectors and improvement in the everyday material provision of the workers and engineering-technical personnel and are rendering the republic great assistance. Concrete measures have been outlined the implementation of which will afford an opportunity to increase coal and metal production. Decisive significance is attached to modernization of enterprises of the coal and metallurgical industries on the basis of new, highly productive equipment. The Gosplan and the appropriate ministries must provide for the plan-oriented performance of this work. In the 11th Five-Year Plan it is necessary to secure a considerable increase in the production of all types of agricultural products, primarily those whose shortage is causing difficulties in supplying the population.

It is planned to increase the average annual production of grain in the republic 18.2 percent to 51 million tons, meat (in dressed weight) 12.4 percent to 3.9 million tons and milk 4.5 percent to 22.8 million tons.

Winter crops were sown on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes within the optimum times and with the application of fertilizer over practically the entire area. Main attention now is being paid to the organized wintering of the livestock and the rational use of fodder resources. Measures are being adopted to secure the planned numbers of the herd and fulfill the quotas for the sale of animal husbandry products to the state.

Even by next year we plan to extensively introduce industrial techniques for the cultivation of labor-intensive crops, particularly corn, over an area of 1.4 million hectares, sunflower, over 440,000 hectares, sugar beet, over 520,000 hectares, and soybean, over 120,000 hectares.

Experience confirms that this technique considerably increases yield and cuts labor expenditure. However, the equipment and herbicides necessary for this purpose are being supplied to the republic's farms in insufficient quantity. The USSR Gosplan, Ministry of Agriculture and industrial ministries are obliged to provide in the plans for the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress related to a rise in the technical level of agricultural production, the creation of a set of machinery and an increase in the production of mineral fertilizers and herbicides.

The strengthening of economic potential and the accomplishment of social tasks are inseparably connected with a further increase in the efficiency of capital construction. The measures adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have created favorable conditions for the removal of shortcomings and successful fulfillment of the quotas of the 5-year plan in the sector. In accordance with these goals, it is planned to reduce in the republic with respect to the facilities under the jurisdiction of the UkSSR Council of Ministers the number of production construction projects by one third. Capital investments per construction project will increase by almost 50 percent. Resources for the retooling and modernization of operating enterprises will be increased. Under these conditions, paramount significance is attached to the precise linkage of the time of the supply of equipment with the time of the commissioning of the projects under construction. The planning and supply authorities must display concern for this.

Comrade Deputies! The present session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is being held in an atmosphere of the masses' tremendous political and labor upsurge. Having embarked on the labor vigil of the 11th Five-Year Plan, the republic's working people commemorated the 64th anniversary of the Great October with new production achievements. The 10-month plan for output sales and labor productivity was fulfilled in industry. The results that have been achieved in the average daily manufacture of products and labor productivity growth are higher than the indicators of last year. The growth rate in all sectors of the economy is increasing.

Comrade Deputies! I propose ratification of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the USSR State Plan and Budget for 1982 with regard for the amendments made by the planning, budget and other permanent commissions. These most important economic-political documents will be a powerful new source of the creative energy of the working people of our country and each republic in the struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Permit me to assure the Leninist CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that the working people of the Soviet Ukraine will apply all their strength for the successful accomplishment of the socioeconomic tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan and the plans for building communism (applause).

Aksenov Address

WA141630 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 19 Nov 81 p 2

[Speech by A.N. Aksenov, deputy from Grodnenskiy Electoral Okrug, Grodnenskaya Oblast, Belorussian SSR, and chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, at the 17 November session of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Dear Comrade Deputies! The present session of the USSR Supreme Soviet is being held under the tremendous influence of yesterday's CPSU Central Committee plenum. In a striking and profound speech at the plenum, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, comprehensively revealed the gigantic work of our party and the entire Soviet people on implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the plans of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan and put forward a number of fundamentally important propositions aimed at accelerating the development of the country's economy and improving the Soviet people's living conditions.

The plenum showed convincingly that the party and its Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev are tackling the urgent tasks of building communism in a wise and farsighted Leninist manner. We are all gratified by the indisputable fact that the time that has elapsed since the 26th CPSU Congress has been marked by significant successes -- an increase in the national wealth and a strengthening of the economic and defensive might of our motherland.

The CPSU's Leninist foreign policy is being implemented consistently, and the international authority of the USSR -- the main and decisive force in the struggle for peace throughout the world, for curbing the arms race and preventing a world thermonuclear catastrophe and against the aggressive designs and actions of militarist circles headed by American imperialism -- is growing and strengthening.

The working people of Belorussia, like the entire Soviet people, unanimously and warmly approve and support the CPSU's Leninist domestic and foreign policy and are adopting for unswerving guidance and execution the instructions and conclusions contained in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum.

Comrades! The drafts of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and in 1982 and the USSR State Budget for 1982 submitted for the session's examination by the USSR Council of Ministers are the concrete embodiment of the goals of the 26th congress and the main directions that it confirmed and provide for the continuity and novelty of the party's social and economic policy. The 11th Five-Year Plan will undoubtedly be an important new stage on the path to our great motherland's further economic and spiritual prosperity.

Operating in accordance with the unshakable principles of Lenin's nationality policy, the party is pursuing unswervingly a course of increasing the material and spiritual potential of the country and each union republic. Implementation of this course is also strikingly evident in the example of Soviet Belorussia. The new 5-year plan being discussed at this session opens to the republic broad prospects for its further socioeconomic development.

In the 11th Five-Year Plan, industrial production will increase 28 percent here. Within the framework of the all-union division of labor the republic will continue to extend specialization in the production of products of the machine building and chemical and petrochemical and light and food industries. The radio engineering, electronics and instrument-making sectors of industry will develop at a preferential rate.

At the auto plants it is planned to produce new biaxial and triaxial trucks and, on the basis of these, tractor-trailer units and dump trucks and dump-truck trailer units of particularly large capacity -- up to 180 tons. The tractor builders will assimilate

the production of the more powerful MTZ-100/102 Belarus' tractors. The Gomselmash Association has to undertake the serial production of the new KSK-101-1 self-powered combine. There will be a 4.7-fold increase at machine tool-building enterprises in the manufacture of metal-cutting machine tools with digital program control. It is planned to raise the manufacture of products bearing the State Symbol of Quality to 30 percent of all production. Group "B" consumer goods will be produced to the tune of R48.8 billion in the 5-year plan, R11 billion or 29.4 percent more than in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Exceptionally responsible tasks have to be tackled in agriculture. Its gross product in average annual terms is to increase by no less than 11 percent and by 17.1 percent on kolkhozes and state farms. The average annual production of grain will increase to 7.8 million tons, 26 percent higher than in the previous 5-year plan, of potatoes to 13 million tons, flax fiber to 122,000 tons, meat in dressed weight to 957,000 tons and milk to 6.5 million tons.

Particular attention will be paid to strengthening the fodder base as a decisive condition for the successful development of animal husbandry and its increased productiveness. All this will make it possible to increase the republic's contribution to accomplishment of the country's food program.

It is planned to carry out a great deal of work in capital construction, transport and other sectors of the economy.

The republic's working people are inspired by the wide-ranging social program of the 11th Five-Year Plan. National income will increase 23.3 percent and real income per capita will grow by 16.6 percent. There will be a considerable increase in consumer and municipal services and retail trade turnover. Over 21 million square meters of living space will be built. Such is the scale of the impending accomplishments.

Soviet Belorussia has everything necessary to successfully fulfill the 11th Five-Year Plan. It has highly developed production forces, a sound scientific-technical base and highly skilled personnel. The party organizations and soviets of people's deputies have accumulated considerable experience in organizational and political work with the masses and in managerial activity in the accomplishment of large-scale tasks of economic and social development.

The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government have implemented a number of measures to improve the management of the economy and have begun to make more extensive use of program-target planning methods, plans for sectorial management have been drawn up and confirmed, approximately 200 production and science-production associations have been created and a start has been made on the creation of intersectorial works. Some 15 ministries and departments of the republic have been switched to cost accounting, and constant attention is being paid to a further refinement of the management mechanism and its increased influence on a rise in production efficiency and work quality.

I would like to report to the Supreme Soviet that the republic's working people are working with inspiration and creativity to implement the plan of the first year of the new 5-year plan and the decisions of the 26th party congress. The 10-month quota for industrial output and labor productivity growth was fulfilled ahead of schedule. More than R253 million worth of output, including R80 million of consumer goods, were manufactured over and above the plan.

The republic's working people were profoundly moved and inspired by the cordial greetings of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the agricultural workers and all working people of the Belorussian SSR in connection with the successful fulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for the sale to the state of grain, potatoes, fruit and berries.

Under the current year's difficult weather conditions, 20.3 quintals of grain, 165 quintals of potatoes and 265 quintals of sugar beet were obtained per hectare of harvesting area. For the first time the republic poured into the motherland's grain bins 1.8 million tons of grain, 502,000 tons more than the average annual purchases in the 10th Five-Year Plan. As of now, the state has been sold 2,206,000 tons of potatoes against a planned 1.9 million tons, or 385,400 tons more than were procured on an annual average in the last 5-year period. The plan for purchases of sugar beet was also fulfilled. Considerably more coarse and succulent fodder, and of better quality, has been procured.

However, while giving what has been achieved its due, we are distinctly aware that both in the last 5-year period and in the current year not all sectors of the republic's economy managed to ensure high production efficiency and to meet the plan quotas in full. Considerably more and better work could have been done if fuller use had been made of our intrinsic resources and possibilities, existing shortcomings had been decisively eliminated, the struggle for the plan had been waged more keenly and the level of managerial activity had been higher.

The surmounting of these and other shortcomings is our immediate task and an essential prerequisite for successful fulfillment of the quotas of the new 5-year plan. This is all the more important in that the republic still has many enterprises, construction organizations and kolkhozes and sovkhozes that are not yet fulfilling plan quotas and socialist pledges. We are adopting energetic measures to put an end to the shortcomings and make up for what has been omitted.

Comrades! On behalf of the deputies of the Soviet of the Union from the Belorussian SSR I warmly support the proposal concerning approval and ratification of the drafts of the state plans for the USSR' economic and social development in 1981-1985 and in 1982 and the State Budget for 1982.

In connection with the discussion of the draft 11th Five-Year Plan, I would like to dwell on certain questions in the solution of which the republic needs the assistance of the union authorities.

On the basis of the Starobin deposit, we have created the Belaruskaliy Association, the country's biggest, which provides for more than half of all-union potassium fertilizer production. The singularities of the geological structure of this deposit are such that they bring about an acceleration of the processes of the subsidence and deformation of the earth's surface in the worked areas. Calculations show that in the next few years, 265 square kilometers will be liable to subsidence and deformation and inundation and swamping. In this connection, we request that the USSR Gosplan and Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production make a special study of the question of measures to protect the environment of the Soligorsk industrial area.

Further, an objective process of a decline in the rural population is occurring in Belorussia, as in a number of other union republics. This fact makes acute the task of further increasing labor productivity in agricultural production. The country has already done much to furnish the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with highly productive equipment. However, there is still not enough of it. Unfortunately, models of machinery that have been developed and that are very necessary in agriculture are not being introduced in production quickly enough. For example, here in the republic we have created the design of the fundamentally new MVU-30 self-powered machine for applying mineral fertilizer to the soil, which has successfully undergone official trials and production testing. It is three to four times more productive than the units employed at the present time. At the same time, there is a reduction in specific fuel and metal consumption and a considerable increase in the quality of fertilizer application. But the question of the organization of this machine's serial production has yet to be settled positively.

It is also well known that Belorussia provides one fourth of the flax fiber produced in the country. A number of measures has been implemented in the republic for the specialization of farms in the production of flax and the concentration of its sown areas. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have accumulated considerable experience in the cultivation of this valuable industrial crop and are obtaining high and stable harvests. However, losses of this product are still being permitted owing to inadequate supplies of equipment.

We request that the USSR Gosplan, USSR Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building and USSR Ministry of Automotive Industry study the questions connected with a further increase in the mechanization of flax cultivation and serial production of the MVU-30 machine.

Comrade Deputies! Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Government and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally that the working people of Soviet Belorussia will give all their strength, knowledge and experience to the struggle for successful implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the magnificent plans of the 11th five-year period (applause).

Kazakh Premier's Address

WA142125 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 81 p 2

[Speech by B.A. Ashimov, deputy from Karagandinskiy-Kirovskiy Electoral Okrug, Karagandinskaya Oblast, Kazakh SSR, and chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, at 17 November evening session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Dear Comrade Deputies! The CPSU Central Committee plenum and this session of the USSR Supreme Soviet will occupy a special place in the tremendous creative activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet state for implementation of the historic outlines of the 26th CPSU Congress.

In a striking program speech at the Central Committee plenum, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, comprehensively analyzed the gigantic work that has been initiated in our country to fulfill the 11th Five-Year Plan, revealed major potential of the socialist economy, charted the most efficient paths to its further development and clearly determined the decisive areas and key problems on which the forces and attention of the party and the people should be concentrated.

The working people of Kazakhstan, like all Soviet people, unanimously approve and actively support the wise domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the multifaceted and purposeful activity of its combat headquarters -- the CPSU Central Committee -- and the Central Committee Politburo headed by that true standard-bearer of the great Lenin's cause, outstanding party personality and statesman of the present day and ardent fighter for peace and social progress, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The labor collectives, which have joined in all-union socialist competition for practical implementation of the decisions of the 26th congress, have scored new successes in the upsurge of the economy. The 10-month plan for industrial output sales and production of the majority of the most important products was fulfilled by the republic ahead of schedule -- on 28 October. There has been an improvement in the use of production capacity, the enterprises' technical-economic indicators have risen and the manufacture of consumer goods has increased.

A considerable amount of work has been performed in capital construction. As a result of the concentration of labor and material resources at the most important projects approaching start-up, new production capacity was introduced in power engineering, nonferrous metallurgy, machine building and chemical, light and other sectors of the economy. Much housing and many everyday cultural facilities have been completed.

The start of the new 5-year plan in agriculture has been marked by impressive results. Overcoming the extremely unfavorable weather conditions, the republic's farmers cultivated a pretty good harvest, performed the harvesting in an organized manner and poured more than 960 million poods of high-quality grain into the motherland's grain bins.

It should be emphasized that of the 10.74 million tons of wheat procured, strong, durum and valuable varieties constituted more than 80 percent. Almost 30 million poods of rice were dispatched to the acceptance centers. Plans for the sale of vegetables, sugar beet, cotton, melon crops and grapes were also overfulfilled.

The coordinated work of the livestock section workers enabled us to achieve positive results in the development of animal husbandry. The number of livestock has increased, as have purchases of livestock, poultry, milk, eggs and wool compared with last year. A great deal of work has been done to strengthen the fodder base. Over 17 million tons of hay and a considerable quantity of other coarse and succulent fodder were procured for the first time.

It was with a feeling of tremendous joy that Kazakhstanis received the warm words of greeting of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in connection with the labor victory of the grain growers and the high evaluation of the republic's contribution to the country's food resources at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum.

Permit me on behalf of the Kazakh working people to express to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally warm gratitude for and profound acknowledgment of the constant attention to and concern for the all-around development of the Kazakhstan SSR's economy and culture.

In noting the results that have been achieved, we at the same time clearly see the shortcomings and unsolved problems that exist in our work. The efforts of the republic party organization and the soviet and management authorities are geared to a further increase in social production efficiency, the assimilation of planned capacity, an improvement in capital construction and an acceleration in the pace of scientific-technical progress.

Purposeful work is being done at industrial enterprises and construction sites and in transport and other sectors on fulfillment of the established plans, the fuller use of potential and increased economies and thrift.

The rural workers are adopting measures for the organized wintering of livestock and performance of the entire set of operations for obtaining a good harvest next year.

Comrades! The drafts for the 11th Five-Year Plan and for 1982 being studied by the USSR Supreme Soviet stem from the goals of the 26th party congress and provide for a further growth of the production forces of the country and each union republic. Major new tasks also confront Soviet Kazakhstan.

Work is continuing on the formation of powerful territorial-production complexes. Industrial production in the 5-year period will increase 25 percent, and approximately 90 percent of the increase here will be obtained from operating capacity.

The base industrial sectors will enjoy preferential development. By the end of the 5-year plan, power generation will have reached 98 billion kilowatt-hours, an increase by a factor of 1.6. Coal production will constitute 134 million tons, and the production of oil and gas and pig iron, steel and rolled ferrous and nonferrous metal will increase considerably. Consumers will be supplied with 25 million tons of commercial iron ore. There will be an increase in the production of yellow phosphorus, mineral fertilizer, plastics, tractors and agricultural machinery, petrochemical and petroleum-refining products and cement.

A high rate is envisaged in group "B" sectors; there will be a 23-percent increase in consumer goods.

As before, Kazakhstan will be a major grain and animal husbandry base of the country. Average annual production of grain will amount to 28.4 million tons, meat (in live weight) 2 million tons, wool over 110,000 tons and astrakhan lambskins more than 2.5 million.

Large-scale capital investments are being channeled into the development of the national economy, and considerable resources are being invested here in the strengthening of the material-technical base of the heavy industry sectors, primarily power engineering, fuel, the chemical and petrochemical industry and ferrous metallurgy. It is planned to concentrate capital investments at particularly important construction projects and to modernize and retool operating enterprises. Big assets will be invested in development of the agrarian-industrial complex.

A wide-ranging program has to be implemented for an upsurge of the working people's well-being, the growth of services sectors and an improvement in people's working conditions and recreation.

Implementation of the plans scheduled for the 5-year period will considerably enhance the republic's economic and scientific-technical potential and increase its contribution to the strengthening of the country's single national economic complex.

Comrades! Particularly pertinent for Kazakhstan, with its unique resources of the interior, is the 26th party congress' requirement to the effect that the successes of the entire economy will largely depend on an increase in the efficiency of extractive industry, extensive processing and the more comprehensive use of minerals. The Ekibastuz fuel-energy complex -- the country's biggest -- will be further developed in the current 5-year period. The strip mines of the basin are furnished with highly productive equipment, including wheel-type excavators with a unit capacity of 3,000-5,000 tons of fuel per hour. The customers of Kazakhstan, Siberia and the Urals are shipped more than 2,700 freightcars of Ekibastuz coal daily. By the end of the 5-year plan its production will amount to 84 million tons. A number of TETs with an overall capacity of 20 million kilowatts, the first power units of which are already producing current, is being installed here.

The fuller use of the coal produced here is an important matter, the point being that millions of tons of coal with a heat of combustion of 3,500-3,000 kilocalories are carried annually to the heaps and irretrievably lost owing to the inability of the power station's equipment to utilize it. We believe that the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, Ministry of Coal Industry and Ministry of Power Machine Building should implement concrete measures providing for the rational use of this deposit's fuel resources.

In the system of measures to increase the efficiency of agricultural production, great significance is attached to the provision of the sovkhozes and kolkhozes with highly productive equipment. Organization of the serial manufacture of self-powered broad-spread reapers and hay cutters and provision of the virgin land farms therewith will enable us to appreciably reduce the need for machine-operator personnel, improve the use of tractors and combines and reduce the duration of harvesting operations.

Extensive use is now being made in the transportation of grain and other farming products of large-capacity motor vehicles, tractor-trailer units and tractor-drawn trailers. In this connection, sovkhoz and kolkhoz threshing floors, grain-acceptance enterprises and procurement centers should be equipped with highly productive grain-cleaning machines and loading-unloading mechanisms, applications for which are not being satisfied.

The well-considered standardization of agricultural machinery and implements and spares for them, which would facilitate equipment repair and maintenance considerably, merits attention. Industry currently manufactures more than 65,000 types and standard sizes of assembly components. For example, 15 types of seed tubes for sowing machines and 9 different types of segments for the cutting gears of grain combines, reapers and mowers are supplied. The standardization coefficient of machinery for the mechanization of animal husbandry sections is particularly low.

None of these questions is new, but we are forced to speak of them inasmuch as the Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building, Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production and certain other machine-building ministries are dragging out their solution unjustifiably.

It is well known that the application of phosphate fertilizer provides a good supplement to the harvest. However, not enough of it is allocated. Of the 25 million hectares of cereals, only one fifth of the arable land is fertilized with the minimal dose, while the increase in supplies of fertilizer provided for in the plan refers to the end of the 5-year plan. The request is that the USSR Gosplan and USSR Ministry of Agriculture find an opportunity to increase the resources for mineral fertilizer for next year's sowing.

In accordance with party and government requirements, a certain amount of work is being performed in the republic to intensify the practice of economies and thrift and reduce energy, fuel, raw material and intermediate product expenditure. Corresponding targets are envisaged in the 5-year plan as well.

Under these conditions, the rhythmic operation of the sectors of the economy and the steady fulfillment of plan quotas depend on the precise organization of material-technical supply. Yet in accordance with the allocated stocks, every year the republic's customers experience a shortage in the receipt of a considerable quantity of resources. Some 900,000 cubic meters of timber (in round figures) or 20 percent of the plan and much metal and coal have not been shipped out in the current year. Owing to the non-delivery of paints and varnishes, synthetic yarn and a number of other raw materials, many enterprises of light, wood-processing and local industry failed to cope with the quotas for the manufacture of cloth, knitwear and furniture.

We request that the USSR Gossnab and the appropriate union authorities help the republic in the receipt of material resources in accordance with the adopted plans.

Comrades! At the behest of the deputies of the Kazakh SSR, I support the proposal that has been made concerning ratification of the 5-year plan for the country's economic and social development and also the plan and budget for 1982, with regard for the observations and amendments of the Planning-Budget and sectorial commissions of the houses of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet and Soviet Government that the Kazakh working people will with their selfless labor ensure the accomplishment of the magnificent tasks put forward by the 26th congress of the Communist Party and make a fitting contribution to the further strengthening of our motherland's economic and defensive might. (applause)

Lithuanian Premier's Speech

WA141940 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 3

[Speech by R.-B.I. Songayla, deputy from the Mazheykskiy Electoral Okrug, Lithuanian SSR, and chairman of the Lithuanian Council of Ministers, at 18 November morning session of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Dear Comrade Deputies! In monolithic unity the Communist Party and the Soviet people are working selflessly to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which outlined a wide-ranging program for the country's economic and social

development in the 11th Five-Year Plan. The successful implementation of this program will enable us to take a big new step forward in the development of the economy and creation of the material-technical base of communism.

At a CPSU Central Committee plenum held on the eve of this USSR Supreme Soviet session, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a striking and meaningful speech. The decisions of the plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech are a combat action program of our party and the entire Soviet people.

We all experience a feeling of legitimate pride in the Communist Party, our great motherland, its big successes in economic and cultural building and its outstanding contribution to the cause of the strengthening of peace, security and cooperation among peoples.

The working people of Soviet Lithuania express profound acknowledgment of and cordial gratitude to the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the outstanding political personality and statesman of our time, for the exceptionally fruitful and titanic activity in the name of the triumph of communism.

Comrade Deputies! The drafts of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the plan for 1982 and also the draft USSR State Budget for 1982 being examined at the USSR Supreme Soviet session reflect in concrete terms the socioeconomic tasks toward whose accomplishment the party directs us.

The reports of Comrade N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and Comrade V.F. Garbuzov, finance minister of the USSR, provide a detailed outline of the drafts of the plan and budget and show the frontiers that the country's economy and culture have to reach by the end of the current 5-year plan and, in particular, in 1982. The drafts of the plan and budget strikingly reflect the tremendous concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the burgeoning of our motherland and all the fraternal Soviet republics. We support the proposal concerning ratification of the 5-year plan and the plan and budget for 1982 with the amendments and additions made by the permanent commissions and deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Great and crucial tasks in the 11th Five-Year Plan confront the working people of Soviet Lithuania. According to the calculations, national income is to increase 17 percent with a growth of capital investments in the material production sphere of only 6 percent and a very negligible increase (approximately 2.5 percent) in the number of workers employed in material production. Almost 90 percent of the increase in national income has to be obtained from an increase in social labor productivity, which is the equivalent of the release of 280,000 workers.

With regard to the unfavorable demographic situation in the upcoming period, the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers have confirmed and are implementing a set of measures aimed at securing a saving of live labor, thanks primarily to increased productivity and the more rational use of labor resources. A comprehensive program for the intensification of industrial and construction production and a program for a reduction in manual labor have been drawn up. Realization of the scheduled measures will enable us, among other things, to reduce the absolute number of workers employed in manual labor in the current 5-year plan by more than 11,000, or by twice as many as in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

It is planned to increase industrial production in the 5-year period 23 percent compared with the 21 to 24 percent envisaged by the Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the period Through 1990.

Implementation of measures aimed at accelerating the labor productivity growth rate will make it possible to obtain thanks to this factor no less than 82 percent of the increase in industrial production instead of the 74 percent achieved in the last 5-year plan.

In accordance with the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress for a rise in the people's well-being, it is planned in the 11th Five-Year Plan to increase consumer goods production, which is of comparatively high importance in the structure of the republic's industry -- approximately 40 percent. It is planned to increase the manufacture of these products by a factor of more than 1.2, including a one-third increase in the manufacture of everyday cultural and household goods. Machine-building and metal-working enterprises will be enlisted even more extensively in the manufacture of goods for the market.

The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers are paying much attention to questions of capital construction. Measures are being implemented consistently for the concentration of capital investments and material and labor resources at a limited number of construction projects and the speediest commissioning of production capacity, apartment houses and other facilities. The amount of incomplete construction in the republic has been declining in recent years in this connection. Thus, at the end of 1980 the overall level of incomplete construction constituted 57 percent of the capital investment ceiling and 51 percent with respect to facilities under the jurisdiction of the republic Council of Ministers.

Some 22 newly begun construction projects were excluded from the capital construction plan in the current year, the amount of incomplete construction was reduced and the commissioning of a number of production capacities and facilities was accelerated. Thus, the ratio of incomplete construction to the capital investment ceiling at the end of 1981 with respect to facilities under the jurisdiction of the republic Council of Ministers will constitute 44 percent. It is planned to maintain this level of incomplete construction in subsequent years of the 5-year plan as well.

The draft plan for 1982 envisages a one-fourth reduction in the number of industrial facilities being built at the same time. It is planned to channel 56 percent of capital investments allocated for industrial development into the reconstruction, retooling and modernization of operating enterprises in the current 5-year period.

Comrades! A particular role belongs to the dynamic and interconnected development of all sectors of the agrarian-industrial complex in the solution of the problem of further improving the supply of food products to the population.

To ensure the production of agricultural products at the level determined by the main directions of economic and social development, concrete measures are being implemented in the republic aimed at the further intensification of farming and, in particular, animal husbandry. According to the calculations, 216 quintals of meat in live weight and 817 quintals of milk will be produced for all farm categories per 100 hectares of agricultural land at the end of the 5-year plan, which is 29 and 16 percent more, respectively, than in 1980.

A paramount task in dairy and meat animal husbandry is the full provision of livestock with fodder. This was the subject of a high-minded and businesslike discussion at the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee plenum on 23 October of this year. The plenum demanded that party, soviet and agricultural authorities and farm leaders and specialists adopt the most effective measures for the production, storage and use of fodder resources.

An important place in the tackling of this task should be increased efficiency in the use of improved hayfields and pasture, which have already been created over an area of 700,000 hectares from unproductive hayfields, peat bogs, swamps and shrub. The cultivation of a hectare of such land costs approximately R600, but this expenditure is recouped with interest since in 10-15 years a hectare produces annually without

additional capital investments, but merely with the application of the full norm of nutrients, 4,000-6,000 feed units. Thanks to this, it is possible on this basis to achieve a greater grain saving.

However, the mineral fertilizers allocated to the republic are not sufficient either for improved meadows and pasture or for other agricultural land, primarily drained land, occupying more than 2 million hectares. Even somewhat less mineral fertilizer is being allocated for 1982 than was actually received in 1980. For this reason, it will not be possible to achieve a steady high yield on the cultivated land, and this will have a negative effect on the state of the fodder base and the production of the products of animal husbandry. For this reason, we request that the USSR Gosplan and USSR Ministry of Agriculture seek additional opportunities for the fuller satisfaction of our applications for mineral fertilizer.

The problem of improving the provision of the kokhozes and sovkhozes with highly productive equipment for grass harvesting also demands immediate solution. The number of workers declined considerably in the last decade in the republic's agriculture. At the same time, insufficient highly productive equipment is being allocated for grass harvesting that could compensate for the manpower shortage. Thus, we have in self-powered mowers only 25 percent, in pickup attachments 21 percent and in swath-turner-rakes 60 percent of the minimum requirement.

In this connection, the time taken to harvest the grass even under normal weather conditions, which, to our regret, are rare, drags on for 6 weeks to 2 months instead of 2-3 weeks. This leads to big losses of nutrients. We request that the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture be instructed to settle the question of more fully providing the republic's agriculture with highly productive equipment for grass harvesting.

And there is one further important matter for us. The government's decisions have confronted the republic with crucial tasks in the sphere of increased production of the Baltic Sea basin from pollution. The development of this work is being held back mainly owing to insufficient capital investments for development of the republic's municipal services. USSR ministries, whose enterprises release effluent into the cities' sewerage systems, are not contributing in full to the construction of city-wide purification installations.

These questions will be solved to a certain extent in terms of the 1982 plan. Yet without definite amounts of participation by various sources, it is not seen as being possible to compile for subsequent years of the 5-year plan practicable itemized lists of construction of sewerage facilities, to prepare planning documents and to ensure timely preparations for performance of the work.

Considering the importance of this problem, we request that the USSR Gosplan and the appropriate union ministries be instructed to provide in the 5-year plan for the essential appropriations from various sources for water-conservation measures for the LiSSR.

Comrade Deputies! The reports and the deputies' speeches have spoken of the great enthusiasm and selflessness with which Soviet people are working to fulfill the quotas of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. This labor upsurge reigns in our republic also.

Industry fulfilled the plan quotas for 10 months of the current year ahead of schedule. Calculations show that, given due intensity in work in the current year, an increase in output higher than that scheduled by the annual plan will be achieved. Labor productivity in industry will have increased approximately 4 percent in the year, which is also higher than the plan target. A great deal of work is being performed in raising the technical level and improving the quality of manufactured output.

The republic's rural workers have also achieved positive changes in the current year in surmounting the serious complications triggered by the extremely complex weather conditions. The harvesting and procurement of fodder were carried out at a higher-performance level, and there was a reduction in grain losses. The gross harvests are higher than last year's for all the most important crops.

Great political and labor enthusiasm was evoked in the working people of Soviet Lithuania by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings on the republic's successful fulfillment of plans and quotas for the sale to the state of grain, potatoes, sugar beet, vegetables and fruit. Many collectives have adopted upgraded socialist pledges for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the plan quotas for the first year of the 11th 5-year period.

Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet, Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the working people of Soviet Lithuania will spare no effort to implement the magnificent program of socioeconomic building elaborated by our party's 26th congress (applause).

Lithuanian Deputy Noreyka's Address

WA142030 Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 20 Nov 81 p 3

[Speech by P.M. Noreyka, deputy from the Alitusskiy Electoral Okrug, Lithuanian SSR, and director of the Lithuanian GRES imeni Lenin, at 18 November evening session of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet]

[Text] Dear Comrade Deputies! The deputies representing Soviet Lithuania have arrived at this session in a good, joyful mood. On the eve of the session, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, warmly and cordially congratulated the workers of agriculture and all workers of the republic on fulfillment of the socialist pledges of the present year for the sale of plant-growing products to the state. The working people of Soviet Lithuania have received the greetings with great labor and political enthusiasm. They express profound gratitude and assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that they will apply all their efforts to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Soviet people have greeted the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum with profound satisfaction. The striking, meaningful speech of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, inspires the party and the Soviet people to new accomplishments and orients us toward a further increase in production efficiency, an improvement in quality indicators and the achievement of higher final results in management, organizational and educational work.

Particularly important documents are being discussed at the USSR Supreme Soviet session today. The figures set forth in the drafts of the State Plan for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and for 1982 and also in the draft State Budget for 1982 are gratifying to us. They show the scale of the tremendous work and the intensity of the struggle to create the material-technical base of communism. These plans convincingly display once again the concern of the party and government for a further increase in our country's economic potential and the unswerving growth of the Soviet people's material and spiritual standard of living.

In tackling the big and complex tasks of developing the country's economy, the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo display constant concern for the prosperity of each Soviet republic and each economic region. Soviet Lithuania also is developing in stable and dynamic fashion in the fraternal family of Soviet peoples. The industrial product increased 2.6 percent in the 10th Five-Year Plan. National income increased 12.1 percent, and much was also done in the accomplishment of social tasks. There are also good successes in the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The tasks confronting the republic's working people in the present 5-year plan are big and complex. Particular attention is being paid to the development of power-engineering facilities, which are the basis of the further progress of the economy and culture. It is planned to allocate R900 million for the construction of new power facilities in the republic. Electric power generation will double in the 5-year period.

I have worked in power engineering for 30 years, and the rapid development of the republic's power engineering has occurred right before my eyes: from virtually nothing to the contemporary, advanced level. Thanks to the great assistance of all the fraternal republics, small power stations were rapidly raised from the ruins and the Lithuanian people's ancient dream -- subjugation of the biggest river, the Nyamunas -- came true in the difficult years just after the war. With every succeeding year, Soviet Lithuania's power engineering has developed constantly, at a preferential pace, and comprehensively. At the same time, we are building apartment houses and everyday sociocultural facilities. For example, our collective has a good comfortable community with all conveniences and a complex of cultural and sports installations and health centers. A Pioneer camp is being built. We have drawn up big plans and are confident that they will all be implemented.

Major power stations are currently being built in the republic. The Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee and Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers are devoting special attention to the construction of these facilities and doing everything possible to ensure the introduction of the new capacities on schedule. Republic construction organizations are participating actively in the installation of apartment houses and everyday sociocultural installations, roads and communication and power-transmission lines and are also performing a number of other operations directly at the building sites. Competent staffs headed by the republic's party and business leaders have been created for the prompt solution of questions concerning each construction project.

The amicable joint work of the all-union ministries and republic organizations implants confidence that all the power capacities envisaged by the plans for the 11th Five-Year Plan will be introduced on time. We request that the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry and the Ministry of Power Machine Building support the construction workers and assemblers with the on-schedule delivery of production equipment for the pertinent construction projects.

It is essential to make fuller use of the resources that exist at each enterprise and in each sector. It is our patriotic duty to make better use of production potential and consume material and other resources in economical fashion. Considerable potential often builds up at the intersection of departments and for this reason does not get proper attention. As is known, the thermal and nuclear condensation power plants in the country produce more than 50 percent of the electric power and consume approximately 250 million tons of standard fuel. However, less than half the fuel consumed is transformed into electric power here, the remainder being lost. Yet each condensation thermal or nuclear power plant has great opportunities for the use of heat in the cultivation of vegetables in glass-covered frames. A decision has been made in our republic to install a hothouse center using the heat of the Lithuanian GRES, which will enable us to achieve annually a fuel saving of approximately R1 million and to considerably improve the provision of the residents of Vilnius and Kaunas with vegetables. However, a start on construction is scheduled only for 1985 owing to limited capital investments. We request that the USSR Gosplan and USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry render the necessary assistance for ensuring the introduction of the first stage of the said center in the present 5-year plan.

And one further question whose solution could be of great benefit to power engineers and agriculture alike. A big program is currently being implemented in the country for the construction of AES, which cannot be discharged at night, when power consumption is halved. This is why the need has arisen for the storage of this energy. Hydroelectric pumped storage power plants are being built for this purpose. This is the right path, as also confirmed by the experience of other countries. But it requires

considerable material outlays. Together with the construction of hydroelectric pumped storage power plants, it is essential to make use of other opportunities as well. The most promising is the storage of thermal energy by way of heating small water tanks at night. Application of this method in the countryside for heating apartment houses and for feed preparation will make it possible to solve many complex problems and achieve a considerable saving of liquid fuel. Such positive experience already exists and it can be extended to the operating zones of all the AES. But an appropriate decree of the USSR Council of Ministers needs to be adopted for the solution of certain questions.

Many new cities, plants, schools and hospitals are being built in our country. We are proud of and gratified by this. Fixed capital has doubled in 10 years in our republic alone. But the material-technical resources allocated for repair needs have remained the same as before and a reduction therein is planned as early as 1982. We request that the USSR Gosplan and USSR Gossnab examine this question once again and find an opportunity to allocate the necessary materials for maintaining the existing facilities.

The draft of the 5-year plan provides for the construction of the second stage of the Mazheykskiy Oil Refinery. Construction and installation has to be performed to the tune of R43 million to accomplish this task. The assimilation of R15 million and the performance of a great amount of metal-consuming work are planned for 1982. The rolled metal requirement for the manufacture of reservoirs, cooling towers and building and production structures totals 12,800 tons, which is higher than the sectorial norm. We request that the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Ministry of Construction examine this question and provide construction of the Mazheykskiy Oil Refinery with rolled metal for the physical volume of work. Simultaneously with the construction of new capacity at the Mazheykskiy Oil Refinery, it is essential to extend the railroad approach lines for shipping out the products.

Comrade Deputies! The state plans for economic and social development and the country's state budget, which are being discussed, correspond to the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum. They correspond both to the interests of the entire country and the interests of each union republic and the cherished aspirations of each Soviet individual. We fervently support and propose ratification of the proposed plans and budget with regard for the amendments and additions of the commissions of the houses of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Permit me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Soviet Government and you, dear deputies, that the working people of Soviet Lithuania will apply all their strength, knowledge and experience for the successful fulfillment of the plans adopted at this session. (applause)

IZVESTIYA REPORTS TADZHIK SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

PM291419 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 81 p 2

[Correspondent V. Surkov report under the rubric "Union Republic Supreme Soviet Sessions": "Tadzhik SSR"]

[Text] The current session of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet ended today in Dushanbe. Under discussion were the draft state plans for the economic and social development of the republic for 1981-1985 and for 1982, the preliminary results of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, and also the draft state budget for 1982 and the implementation of the 1980 budget. P.N. Nabiyev, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers, and D.L. Lafizov, finance minister of the republic presented reports. The session also heard a coreport from M.S. Abdulvasiyev, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission.

Those presenting reports and the deputies taking part in the debates noted the selfless labour of the republic's working people. Inspired by the historic decisions of the 26th congress of the Lenin's party, the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, and the speech delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the plenum, they had have achieved new successes in the struggle to fulfill the targets for the first year of the 5-year plan. In terms of the volume of industrial production the plan for the current year will be overfulfilled by over R66 million.

The republic will provide a considerable quantity of mineral fertilizers, cement, oil, aluminum, silks, cotton fiber and other industrial products in excess of its targets.

In difficult weather conditions, Tadzhikistan's agricultural workers overfulfilled their socialist pledges for 1981 in respect of sales to the state of raw cotton, grain, vegetables, potatoes and grapes.

The plan for 1982 provides for the further development of the republic's economy and culture. High development rates are envisaged for nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical, light and local industries and agriculture. State capital investment alone is to fund the commissioning of 430,000 square metres of housing and the building of new schools and preschool establishments. The volume of industrial production for the republic is to rise by 27 percent over the 5-year plan period.

In agriculture, the greatest possible growth of sectors producing foodstuffs and valuable types of fine-fiber cotton is envisaged. New areas of irrigated land will continue to be brought into use. State capital investments for the development of agriculture are being increased by 10 percent over the preceding 5-year plan figure.

The session adopted laws on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tadzhik SSR for 1981-85, the State Plan for Economic and Social Development for 1982 and the State Budget for the republic for 1982. The session also ratified Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

D. R. Rasulov, CPSU Central Committee Member and first secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee, took part in the session.

KUZNETSOV TOURS ELEKTROSTALSKIY CONSTITUENCY

LD252116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, met today with his electors in his capacity as deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for the Elektrostalskiy constituency in Moskovskaya Oblast. Today, Comrade Kuznetsov visited the Elektrostaltyazhmash association and other enterprises and organizations in the Elektrostal town, familiarizing himself with production and talking to workers and officials.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS IN KREMLIN CEREMONY

LD292322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium today presented awards to a group of comrades in the Kremlin.

USSR Minister of Light Industry Tarasov and Academician Emanuel received the Order of Lenin and Hammer and Sickle gold medals as Heroes of Socialist Labor.

The Order of Lenin was also conferred on Academician Belov, Minister of the Chemical Industry Listov and Mosfilm film studio artist Glebov, the latter also received a scroll attesting to his receipt of the honorary title of USSR People's Artist.

Other orders and medals of the USSR were also presented. In the name of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, Comrade Kuznetsov warmly congratulated those receiving awards and wished them new successes in their activity for the good of the motherland.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

WA071955 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Like the entire Soviet people, the working people of four-times order-bearing Kazakhstan are greeting the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with great enthusiasm. Fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 15th Kazakh Communist Party congresses, the republic's working people have commemorated the nationwide holiday with high achievements in many spheres of the national economy. They have again gladdened the motherland with large amounts of grain.

A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the city's working people devoted to the portentous date was held 6 November in Alma-Ata, in the Kazakh State Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet imeni Abay.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; Comrades K.M. Aukhadiyev, B.A. Ashimov, Ye.F. Bashmakov, V.A. Grebenyuk, S.N. Imashev, Z.K. Kamalidenov, O.S. Miroshkhin, N.A. Nazarbayev, Yu.N. Trofimov and D.T. Yazov, members of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; T.A. Ashimbayev, S.S. Dzhiyenbayev and V.T. Shevchenko, candidate members of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; deputy chairmen of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers; military leaders; ministry and department leaders; party veterans; production pacesetters and science and cultural figures constituted the presidium.

The meeting was opened by A.D. Koychumanov, chairman of Alma-Atinskiy Gorispolkom.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev was elected honorary presidium to tremendous enthusiasm.

A report on the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was delivered by B.A. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers.

A grand festive concert was given for the participants in the meeting.

ZIMYANIN, MAKEYEV ATTEND PUBLIC HEALTH MEETING

PM171449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] TASS — An all-union aktiv meeting of public health workers, which opened in Moscow 10 December, is discussing the tasks of improving medical aid to the population in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The general line of Soviet public health has been and still is its prophylactic orientation, USSR Health Minister S.P. Burenkov emphasized in the report. One of the most important tasks of the day is to improve the efficiency of the dispensary system and extend its coverage of the population.

It was pointed out that the coming 5-year period must be a time for galvanzing all aspects of dispensary work with its central component -- the polyclinic. The main factor on this path is the technical reequipping of polyclinics and the creation of the necessary conditions for the district doctor, including the provision of transport and portable diagnostic apparatus.

Participating in the work of the all-union conference are M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and S.P. Trapeznikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Section.

TASS CITES PRAVDA ON ENERGY RESOURCES

LD300926 Moscow TASS in English 0849 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 30 Dec, TASS -- "The Soviet Union is now the only advanced country in the world supplying its fuel and energy demand with the help of its own resources," Arkadiy Lalayants, vice-chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, writes in PRAVDA today. By 1985, the output of oil and gas condensate in the Soviet Union will reach 630 million tons, of gas -- 630 billion cubic metres, of coal -- 775 million tons, power production at atomic power stations -- 220 billion kilowatt hours and at hydro power stations -- 230 billion kilowatts hours.

The overall fuel and energy resources, including power production at atomic and hydro power stations, will reach by the end of the current five-year plan period 2,300 million tons of reference fuel, an increase of 300 million tons over 1980.

During a short period of time Soviet geologists discovered and explored big oil, gas and gas-condensate deposits in western Siberia. This will help increase the output of fuel in that vast region to 395 million tons in 1985, which will be 112 million tons more than in 1980. The output of gas is to be brought up to 357 billion cubic metres, an increase of 201 billion cubic metres. "This will be enough not only to supply fully the growing demand of the national economy for these raw materials but also to offset the drop in output in the European part of the USSR," Lalayants says.

Atomic power stations are to be built chiefly in the European part of the country. As a result it will be possible to reduce sharply the transportation of organic fuel to the European part from eastern regions for power production.

USSR POWER MINISTER NEPOROZHNIY'S REMARKS

LD291206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0920 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Summary] In an interview with (Lev Barshevskiy), Petr Stepanovich Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification, says that generation of electricity will increase to 1,555,000,000,000 kwh by 1985. Planning and construction of Zaporozhye, Balakovo, Rostov and other atomic power stations has started and at least 100 million kw are to be brought into service in the next 10 to 12 years in atomic power stations in the European part of the country. Eighteen large atomic power stations are currently being built with a capacity of between 4 and 6 million kw. There is even a 7 million kw station. A 1 million kw series unit has been designed, and each unit has a 1.5 million kw capacity. Each unit supplants 2 million tons of oil.

Five major power stations are to be built at Ekibastuz. The first is already in operation, two are under construction and the foundations are being laid for more. Ten 6,000,4000 kw [as heard] power stations are planned for Kansk-Achinsk. They will supply not only Siberian industry but also the European part of the country, just as Ekibastuz will supply more than just Kazakhstan. Planning and construction of a 1,150,000 volt AC power line and a 1.5 million volt DC power line from Ekibastuz began this year. It is planned to save 25 million tons of fuel next year by husbanding the energy used for the industry's own needs and cutting losses.

SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA ON NUCLEAR POWER

PM291035 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 8 December publishes on page one a 1,200-word editorial under the headline "Peaceful Atomic Energy" noting that "in the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to obtain the entire increase in the generation of electricity in the industrially developed European part of the country from nuclear power stations." Although Soviet achievements in nuclear energy are "recognized throughout the world," the editorial continues, the rate at which nuclear power stations are being installed must be accelerated. However, it claims, "collectives with inadequate skills in installing such complex projects" are frequently involved in the construction of these power stations.

Moreover, "there are interruptions in the timely provision of materials and equipment for nuclear power construction sites." The components involved, because of their complexity and the need for reliability, have to undergo strict checks. The specialists at plants producing these components, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA argues, "must develop and introduce a special system of measures to step up control over the quality of nuclear power equipment throughout the manufacturing process." Another problem, the editorial continues, lies in the fact that "the enterprises of a number of machine building ministries are failing to fully supply nuclear power stations with spare parts." Finally, mention is made of the need for special attention to cadre training and consolidation at nuclear power enterprises.

CSA REPORTS ON INCREASED GAS EXTRACTION

LD262130 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1910 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Dec (TASS) -- The USSR CSA reports that the workers of the Soviet gas industry have fulfilled their year's plan for gas extraction ahead of schedule.

The country's economy has been supplied with 458 billion cubic meters of gas. In the first year of the 5-year plan period (1981-85) the increase will be 30 billion cubic meters, said Vasiliy Dinkov, the USSR minister of the gas industry, commenting on the news.

The main increase in the country's gas extraction this year was obtained thanks to the opening up of the very large Urengoy deposit in western Siberia.

The minister said that during the 5-year plan period gas extraction in the Soviet Union is to be increased by 50 percent. Sixty-five new deposits will be put into service. Siberia will still remain the focus of attention. The volume of extraction of raw material there will increase 2.3-fold. Not only in 1981 but also in subsequent years of the 5-year plan period increases in extraction will be affected through the Urengoy deposit. By the end of 1985 it is planned to extract up to 250 billion cubic meters of gas at Urengoy. This is about as much raw material as was provided by the country's entire gas industry 7 years ago.

COMPLETION OF URENGOY-PETROVSK GAS PIPELINE

LD261430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Summary] The last weld will be made today on the large-diameter gas pipeline from Urengoy to Petrovsk. The mighty pipeline will be made operational 6 months ahead of schedule. Our commentator says Siberian gas will reach the central areas of the USSR along the new pipeline as early as January. It will markedly increase the fuel and energy supplies available to the European region where major industrial enterprises are concentrated. Development of the abundant supplies at Urengoy began relatively recently, but quite a lot has already been done. The Urengoy-Gryazovets pipeline has already been completed. Next in line is the Urengoy-Novopskov line. Builders will then start on the export pipeline from Urengoy to Uzhgorod, which is scheduled for commissioning in 1984. The energy potential represented by the gas to be transported in one year by the Urengoy-Uzhgorod pipeline will be equivalent to the electricity generated by five Bratsk power stations, approximately. Specialists recently quantified the amount of gas to be found in western Siberia. Their studies show that nature has not misled us. The energy resources possessed by the country enable us to look to the future with confidence. The news that the country's gas-extraction industry has completed this year's program ahead of schedule also gives grounds for optimism. Over 7 billion cubic meters of additional gas has been obtained. The Siberians now intend to achieve a daily extraction figure of 1 billion cubic meters of gas in the first quarter of 1985 in Tyumenskaya Oblast.

MINISTER ASSESSES COAL INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE

PM291615 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 December publishes on page 2 under the rubric "All-Union Competition Diary" and the general headline "Innovators Are Paving the Way" a 500-word Karaganda report by correspondent Yu. Razgulyayev, in which he interviews workers and the party committee secretary at the Karagandaugol association's imeni 50-Letiya Oktyabrskoy Revolyutsii Mine about their successes in socialist competition. And a 900-word comment on this report by V.F. Bratchenko, USSR minister of the coal industry.

While noting the successes achieved in socialist competition in the coal industry, Bratchenko points out that "we still have many laggard mines and pits. The unsatisfactory use of capacities at a number of modernized projects is particularly worrying." He emphasizes that laggard enterprises should be trained in "leading methods of work and the best methods of organizing production" and goes on to cite examples where this approach has proved successful. Finally, Bratchenko mentions that party-government resolutions on raising coal industry workers' wages and retooling mines have acted as an important incentive in improving matters in the sector.

PRAVDA VIEWS RAIL TRANSPORT IN WINTER CONDITIONS

PM301521 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 December publishes on page 2 a 2,400-word economic review by Gennadiy Yastrebtsov under the headline "Winter Trains" discussing winter rail freight shipments. Although some shipment plans are being fulfilled, the review notes, "on the country's railroads as a whole targets for shipments of a number of very important types of freight, including fuel, are so far not being fulfilled. Winter seems to have taken the railroad workers by surprise." The rolling stock's productivity must be increased in the coming year, Yastrebtsov continues, pointing out that although the disrepair of cars and locomotives is one reason for the underfulfillment of targets, overlong turnaround times are also to blame. He cites poor track maintenance as another reason for the underfulfillment of rail shipment targets, and outlines ways in which rail repair work can be improved. Finally, Yastrebtsov points out that rail transport is dependent "on dozens of industrial sectors whose plants must supply it with everything it needs." Rail workers, he emphasizes, "must be provided promptly with "various materials, mechanisms, equipment, fuel and spare parts." However, "industrial enterprises are disrupting deliveries of rolled metal, locomotive and car batteries, anti-friction bearings, and other equipment necessary for the railroads' precise and rhythmical operation." Since there are fewer and fewer reserves for directly increasing the railroads' throughput. "the material and technical base of the railroads must be strengthened more resolutely, scientific and technical progress must be accelerated, the control of the shipment process must be improved, cross-shipments must be done away with and the indicators must be introduced generating the economic interest of collectives in delivering everything necessary to consumers more rapidly."

CSA REPORTS 1981 RETAIL TRADE TURNOVER FIGURES

LD260104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2204 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reported that workers of the merchant marine have fulfilled the annual transportation plan ahead of schedule. Another report says that the retail trade turnover plan has been fulfilled: Over the year as a whole it will amount to more than R283 billion, which is 11 billion more than last year.

IZVESTIYA ON SHORTAGE OF POTATO PRODUCTS

PM291639 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 13 December in its Morning Edition publishes on page one under the rubric "Front-Page Correspondence" and the headline "Chips: Why They Are in Short Supply on the Counter" a 1,600-word Moscow report by special correspondent Yu. Grinko. Having enumerated the advantages of processed potato products and compared the industry's development in the Soviet Union unfavorably with its Western counterpart; Grinko notes that the range in the USSR is limited mainly to dried puree and dried potatoes.

The Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry, he continues, has still not produced the special equipment the potato processing industry needs, and the Koloss production association in Moscow is the country's only enterprise producing a wide range of potato products. Although an extensive program for the construction of potato-processing enterprises has been approved, "the task consists in implementing it with the utmost precision. Not everything is yet taking shape as it should here."

The second part of the report discusses the refusal of the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry to hand over the Koloss association to the newly formed Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming even though one of the Koloss leaders claims that it would be to the association's advantage to make a move which would give it greater access to the raw material it needs. Koloss, Grinko quotes him as saying, "is simply designed to become the basis for the creation of potato processing enterprises."

LABOR OFFICIAL VIEWS MANPOWER QUESTIONS

PM291049 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 11 December carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article entitled "The Country's Manpower Preserves" by Ye. Antosenkov, chief of the Manpower Administration of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems. The article, under the rubric "Implement the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions!", asserts that the influx of new manpower into the national economy will decline in "coming years," notes the work of the manpower administration system to date and calls for a better balance between manpower and job availability. Antosenkov recommends that "capital investment" policy should take account of future population trends by directing more resources to central Asia rather than the European part of the USSR, outlines the tasks of the state, republic and local labor and social problems committees whose role in labor distribution is "increasing," and calls for improvements to the system of job location and better use of actual work time.

BRIEFS

GAS EXTRACTION -- The gas industry has fulfilled its annual plan. By the end of the year about 7.5 billion cubic meters of gas above plan will have been extracted. The total output will be 465 billion cubic meters, which is 30 billion more than last year. Gas now comprises 27 percent of the country's fuel balance. It is used to produce over 90 percent of pig iron and steel and over 60 percent of cement and is used by over 200 million inhabitants of the USSR. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 26 Dec 81 LD]

GAS PIPELINES -- A unique system of major pipelines to carry Siberian gas to the European part of the country is being constructed. The Urengoy-Vuktyl-Ukhta-Gryazovets-Moskva pipeline will for the most part be ready for use at the beginning of next year. Altogether, seven pipelines will be built with a total length of 25,000 km. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 29 Dec 81 LD]

TYUMEN OIL EXTRACTION -- Tyumen oil workers today prefulfilled their annual plan for extracting oil. The region was produced over 321 million tons, which is just over 19 million tons more than in the whole of last year. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 30 Dec 81 LD]

KAZAKH OIL WELL -- A new oil well has been drilled in the western Kazkh SSR. The well hit oil at a depth of 3 to 4.5 km. Analysis of the oil extracted from the well proves it is of high quality. The new discovery is of great importance to the Kazakh economy. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 27 Dec 81 GF]

UZBEK ENERGY PRODUCTION -- Uzbek thermal energy workers achieved excellent results during 1981. They have produced 160 million kwh above their scheduled plan. Uzbek transport workers have conserved 30 million kwh during this year. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 30 Dec 81 GF]

HYDROELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION -- The Maryyskiy hydroelectric power construction collective has overfulfilled its annual plan. It has carried out over R1 million worth of additional construction during the first year of the 5-year plan. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 30 Dec 81 GF]